BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,264—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Aug.	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th „	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	31st Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. „

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th Aug.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)......Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles...................... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea). Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th „	„
ASIA	J. Shanklin	2,337	13th Oct.	„
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th „	„
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	„
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th „	„

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office,

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs.	a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8	0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 „	„	6	8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 „	„	10	0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 „	„	4	0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 „	„	3	0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE ...	25 „	„	3	0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 „	„	4	0
PERFECTOS	50 „	„	3	8
SENSITIVAS	50 „	„	3	0
TRABUCOS	100 „	„	9	0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 „	„	7	8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23 ; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

Rs. 23

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,

A GRAND CAKE-WALK and MINUET

BANJO BAND.

SONGS. CHORUSES. DANCES.

Box Office at—SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Esplanade Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

AS the FIRST RACE at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1904, is to start at 3-30 P. M., Madras Time, instead of 3-45 P. M., the TWO EXPRESS RACE TRAINS from Bombay on that particular day, the 27th August, will leave Victoria Terminus 15 minutes in advance of the usual time, viz:—at 11-10 and 11-45 Railway Time, instead of at 11-25 and 12-0 Railway Time. The Trains will reach Poona 15 minutes earlier than usual arriving respectively at 14-15 and 14-45.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th August, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th August, 1904.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the above SOCIETY will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Cocoanut Day.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rupees 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 7th September 1904 and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6 Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1904.

7. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1904, at the time of issue of Debentures.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1904.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 7th September, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1904.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND MEMORIAL FUND, MADRAS.

THE COUNCIL of the INSTITUTE is prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, MADRAS, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by its ARCHITECT, H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E.

TENDERS, which should state specifically the date on which the tenderer proposes to commence work and the date by which he undertakes to complete it will be received by the Undersigned up to the morning of SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, on which date the Tenders will be opened by the Council.

COPIES of the PLANS, the SPECIFICATION of work and of the SCHEDULE of QUANTITIES, and the form of Contract can be obtained on PAYMENT of Rs. 25 per set from the Undersigned, who will also furnish any further information required.

JOHN ADAM Esq.,
Honorary Secretary.
Shawfield, Marshall's Road, Egmore, MADRAS.

Madras, 20th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of COFFEE to His Majesty's Ships on the East Indies Station for 12 months, from 1st January, 1905, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 27th September, 1904, after which hour no Tender will be received. The Assistant Paymaster does not bind himself that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Printed Tender Forms, which also contain notice to persons tendering and conditions of contract, can be obtained at this Office.

M. G. BROWN.
Assistant Paymaster in Charge,
R. N. Depot, Bombay.

R. N. Depot Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.................................. Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Louis P. Russell, on the 23rd day of August, 1904, for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company, from Rs. 9,61,000 divided into 961 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 96,100 divided into 961 Shares of Rs. 100 each, is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, on the 19th day of September, 1904.

EDGELOW, GULABCAND AND WADIA,
Attorneys for the DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTIFICATION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE 23RD AUGUST, 1904.

NO. 2914.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, up to noon of the 1st October 1904 for the SUPPLY of certain European and American BOOKS, PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS for the service of the Government of Bombay. The contract will be for a period of three years, commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. In framing the Tenders all charges on account of Postage should be calculated according to Parcel Post Rates, unless Book Post Rates are lower.

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender which will be returned to the Tenderers after the contract is settled. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of European and American publications."

4. Forms of Tender can be obtained on written application to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department together with lists showing the names of, and the numbers of copies of, the publications approximately required during the first year of the contract. Fresh indents will be preferred for each of the remaining two years of the contract. Supplementary indents may also be preferred according to requirements during the currency of the contract.

5. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of His Excellency the
Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

R. A. LAMB.
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 611 of 1904.

JAFFERJI AMIJI.................................. Plaintiff,

VERSUS.

KADERBHAI MAHOMEDALLY, brother Heir and Legal Representative of Rassoolbhai Mahomedally, deceased.................................. Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 8th day of August, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the deceased Rassoolbhai Mahomedally in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255, Square Yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector for Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 117, but now under B Ward No. 331, and Street Nos. 279, 281-283, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Memon Jaffer Taleb and partly by the property of Veera Moosa, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street aforesaid, on or towards the North and South by Sweepers passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 12th day of September, 1904, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 20th day of August, 1904.

K. F. MODI,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 30th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1904 at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1904 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e., LALJEE NARANJEE.
Two of the receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1904.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 1st September to 17th September 1904 both days inclusive.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort on SATURDAY the 10th day of September, 1904 at 3 P. M. to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1903.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1903-1904 and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of.
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGVANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1904.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 27th August to 10th September 1904 both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 25th August, 1904.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income	Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and [illegible]

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—
Per Annum.
For 2 Years ... ... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year ... ... 4½ „
„ 6 Months ... ... 4 „
„ 3 „ ... ... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 15-16	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	= — 3-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-4	= — 1-1
2 months hence	26 1-16	= — 5-16
Spot in New York	57 1-8	= — 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·26	= unchanged
Berlin	20·45 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·88 1-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 „ „	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 7-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 3-8, J.-A., dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-3 sellers.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-2 A.-S. sellers
Red Karachi 30 A.-S. sellers
Red Karachi 29 3-4 A.-S. sellers } quieter.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 35 1-2 A.-S. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 34 5-8 A.-S. buyers } firmer
Brown 32 1-4 A.-S. sellers

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer "Havraise".

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed irregular Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·36+14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed excited.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·95 +22	5·73 +27	5·61 +25
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·58 +26	5·55 +26	5·54 +26
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5·54 +26	5·55 +26	5·55 +26

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	100
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	nil
In New York—	
Spot	11·20 + 20
Futures, month of December	10·12 + 21
Do. do. March	10·17 + 19
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 5-8 + 1-3
Futures, month of Sept	10·21 + 13
Do. do. Dec.	9·98 + 12
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 23rd August, 1904:—

Cotton	700 bales.
Wheat	36,720 cwts.
Linseed	4,609 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,661 „
Gingelyseed	331 „
Poppyseed	2,567 „
Groundnuts	111 „
Castorseed	2,800 „
Rice	7,157 „
Myrabollams	167 „
Cottonseed	7,219 „
Mowraseed	6,747 „
Gram	1,153 „
Joowar	35,930 „
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, AUGUST 24.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ....1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ....1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do 149
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 99-0
1st Settlement 31 August ... 98-15
2nd do 30 Sept. ... 98-11
Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 4 0 to 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 1 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	24

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad...... Rs. 29 1-2
Club No. 1 .... Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales ....bales 4,000
Imports .... do 5,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·90 —5	5·68 —5	5·56 —5
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·53 —5	5·50 —5	5·49 —5
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-My.**
5·49 —5	5·50 —5	5·50 —5

COTTON.—The tone of our market is quieter today with quotations for Suttas about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lower, and very little business reported.

All markets are entirely closed to-morrow, being Cocoanut-Day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	4	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	3	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	13	11	108
Total plague deaths to date	276,618	228,623	
Same date last year	10	13	85

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
11	11

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELCHER—August 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of W E G Belcher, Executive Engineer, of a son.

TARLETON—August 15, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, the wife of W H Tarleton, Burma Police, of a son.

THOM—August 20, at Madras, the wife of W Thom, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RHENIUS—GOW—August 17, at St Paul's Church, Waltair, by the Revd E Bull, Cecil Ewald Rhenius, Salt Abkari and Customs Dept, to Edith Annette Gow, Madras Educational Service.

DEATHS.

KENYON—August 19, at Bangalore, Dora Maud, daughter of J H and C E Kenyon, aged 1 year and 2 months.

MURPHY—August 9, at Lucknow, Mr George Murphy, of Naini Tal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 11-15m., 11-11a. Low water, 4-21m., 5-3a.
Bank Holiday.
The Cocoanut Festival of the Hindus.
Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsees, Bombay Gymkhana ground.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

A STUDENT'S SUCCESS.—One of the successful candidates at the University of London Matriculation Examination held in June was Walter Robert Griffiths Smith, a son of Mr. David Smith, Assistant, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. Walter Smith is 16 years of age. He was formerly a pupil of the Cathedral Boys' School, Bombay, and recently of the County School, Wrexham, North Wales.

A PROVISIONAL INTERIM ORDER.—Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court yesterday Mr. Rustom Wadia applied on behalf of John Stanley Smith, an insolvent, for a provisional interim order for one month. The insolvent, in his petition, stated that he formerly carried on business as wholesale druggist under the name and style of Bertie Smith and Company in Bombay, and as Beynon and Company in Bombay and Poona. He was now managing director of Bertie Smith and Company, Limited, and was in insolvent circumstances. His lordship granted the application.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Anundibai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, the wife of one Dhondoo Dewji, a labourer residing at Worli. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from pains in her stomach for the last four months. She was treated with native remedies, which did her no good and she became worse. For the last few days she had been out of her mind. She was missed from home early on Tuesday morning and on a search being made her body was found floating in a well off Warlipakady Road. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

BAD COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Priestly charged Tarajbai, a Native Christian woman aged about twenty, with stealing ornaments and pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 91, the property of her mother Rogie Antone. The evidence showed that the complainant lived at Matunga. The accused resided in the same street with her husband. A few days ago the mother rebuked the accused for keeping bad company. On Sunday last the complainant missed her property and gave information to the police. On Tuesday night, the police arrested the accused in the house of a woman of low repute at Fanaswady and recovered the property from a bundle in her room. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The Judge Mr. Nusserwanjee is lying dangerously ill, hopes of his recovery being now abandoned.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar was out shikaring on Sunday last, together with Prince Mangalsinji, when they perceived a big tiger making for the "Khokhra" hills. Both the brothers pursued the animal. Prince Mangalsinji firing [illegible] the tiger in the shoulder. The animal became furious and bounded forward in the direction whence he received the bullet. In the meantime a second shot from the gun of the Maharaja finished him. The tiger measured 6 feet 8 inches.—The Maharaja manifests great interest in the Bhownagar Cricket Club and Tennis Club. Only the other day he gave rewards to those who played well in recent matches, while he gave Rs. 150 to the Cricket Club and an equal amount to the Tennis Club, for which the members of both the Clubs tendered their heartfelt thanks.

A FRAUDULENT SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji, a Mahomedan, residing in Khoja Mohola, charged Khimji Karsonji, his clerk, with criminal misappropriation in respect of several sums of money aggregating Rs. 4,730, being the amount of rent collected by the accused from his master's tenants during the last two years. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the charge to which he had pleaded guilty had been clearly proved against the accused. He was given an opportunity of showing, as he contended, that the defalcations were merely a matter of accounts. But the accused had been unable to give any explanation whatever in respect of them, and the only explanation now was that they were defalcations and nothing else. He convicted the accused of the charge and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MARWARI IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Ali Sab Fazludin Patel, foreman boiler-maker in the P. and O. Docks, charged Bhagwan Hakma, a Marwari, with misappropriating a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 81, on 18th July. Mr. Murzban with Mr. Kapadia appeared for the complainent. Mr. Davar with Mr. Chunilal Setalvad defended the accused. The complainant's case was that when the accused came with a bailiff named Shapurji Byramji, to execute a decree against complainant's son, the bangle was entrusted to him to lodge as a security deposit in Court, instead of which he pledged it with a Marwari named Krishna Moti for Rs. 40. When a receipt for the ornament was asked, it was not given. The defence was that when accused levied the attachment, the matter was settled by Abdul Rehman Musa and Munshi Mahomed Ibrahim. Complainant was absent at the time. Accused refused to compound the claim for Rs. 35, and Abdul Rehman pledged the bangle with Krishna for Rs. 40. Krishna took the "havala," and settled the claim. The Magistrate said the case for the prosecution was full of doubts, and he acquitted the accused.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, August 24.

1. There will be shooting as usual at the Colaba Range on Saturday next, the 27th instant, from 4 p.m.
2. There will be Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 30th instant, for "all Members" at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Cloths.
3. There will be a Parade on the Lands on Thursday morning next, the 1st September, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Cloths.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 25.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder on Monday next the 29th instant at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

ANOTHER meeting of the committee appointed by the Parsee community to consider the question of proselytism among them was held on Tuesday in the hall of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee presiding.

Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Lord continued his reply on the whole debate. He said the restrictions and conditions proposed by Dr Katrak in his amendment were inoperative and void. They were wholly in the dark as to the precise character of the restrictions and as to who was to enforce them. Without knowing whether those restrictions were such as could be enforced, it would be taking a leap in the dark to support Dr. Katrak's amendment. Mr. Lord was sorry he could not agree with his friends, Dr. Katrak, Dr. Nariman and Dr. Sahiar on the point that there was no prohibition in their sacred books against the admission of a non-Zoroastrian into their faith. Professor Darmesteter professed his inability to give a decided and clear opinion upon the point. A person could become a Mazdiasnan by purifying his conscience, but a person could not admit another into the Mazdiasnan religion. The mere investiture with the sacred "kustee" would not make a Zoroastrian of the professor of another religion.

Dr. Katrak's amendment, on being put to vote, was lost by 37 against 8 votes. On a poll being taken, there was one more vote against the amendment.

Dr. Nariman then proposed an amendment to the effect that, although there was no prohibition against admission of a non Zoroastrian into their faith, still the meeting was of opinion that, looking to the circumstances of the community, it was not advisable to allow such admission; and the meeting therefore recommended the community not to allow such admission in future.

Dr. Sukhia raised a point of order. He said he and Dr. Nariman and others had already addressed the meeting, and that Dr. Nariman could not now move an amendment.

The chairman ruled that Dr. Nariman's amendment was out of order.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dosabhoy Nadirshah then proposed an amendment to the effect that the community should appoint a person or persons from time to time who should be given the power to determine, after due enquiries and tests, whether an applicant was a fit and proper person for admission into their faith; and that such admission would not do the least harm or prejudice to their religion or community; and that upon a favourable report by such person or persons being made, the applicant should be admitted into their faith; and that no other person should be so admitted.

Dr. Sukhia said this amendment was also out of order, as its effect was similar to that of the original proposition.

Mr. Vimadalal urged that Mr. Nadirshah's amendment was the same in effect as Dr. Katrak's.

Mr. Nadirshah said his amendment was different from Dr. Katrak's inasmuch as it provided that no harm or prejudice should accrue to their community and their religion which words were not included in Dr. Katrak's amendment.

After some further discussion, the chairman ruled that Mr. Nadirshah's amendment was in order.

Mr. Nadirshah then spoke at some length in support of his amendment. He said he was in favour of the admission into their faith of all except beggars and diseased and unworthy persons.

The Committee then adjourned.

A BOY MURDERER.

SENTENCE OF LIFE TRANSPORTATION.

THE Hon. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in June last, convicted Sadu Muhadu of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused, a youth of apparently sixteen years, was charged with the murder of Tukya Appa, a boy of 10 or 11 years. The latter was missing from the 21st April last, and on the night of the 24th, his body was found in a disused well near the field where he used to watch the crop. Both his hands had been cut off, and one of his feet; and his ear was torn. He was evidently murdered for the sake of the ornaments which he wore. The chopping off of two hands and a foot, without the application of any remedy, Mr. Withworth remarked, would alone be sufficient to account for the death of the boy, and the body was too much decomposed for any further evidence as to the cause of death to be available. Enquiries as to who [illegible] saw the boy on the day of his disappearance brought forward three [illegible] who had seen him on the way to and at the field where his work lay. The last of the three mentioned that the deceased joined the accused at a well near the stream separating the deceased's field from that of one Ganesh, where the accused worked. The three witnesses appeared to have spoken out without hesitation as to having seen the deceased, but the accused denied having seen the latter. This brought him under suspicion and the same day he made a full confession to a "panch" of village elders. This was followed on the same night by the accused's giving up first the deceased's ornaments, two silver bracelets, a silver anklet, and two gold and pearl earrings; then the basket and bowl in which the deceased had carried his food, also his loin cloth and the axe which had been used to cut off the arms and foot; and by his also pointing out the disused well where the body had been sunk with a stone tied to it. Apart from all this, there was the evidence of Mahar Pandu, who said that the accused went towards Ganesh's well, and afterwards appeared near another well, into which he threw some load which he carried on his head. The accused had, the Sessions Judge said, lost his right hand, but that would not incapacitate him from committing the murder as described, or tying up the body, or getting it on to his head. Not only did the accused show that he knew where the body and all the several properties were, but among the latter was found a purse belonging to his employer. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused, and in consideration of his youth, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Virji Trikam was charged with attempting to bribe two police officers namely Superintendent Barnett and Inspector O'Keeffe, on 20th July, in order to obtain his release from their custody. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia and Mr. Velinkar, defended the accused. Mr. Bowen urged it was a very clear case, punishable, in the event of attempted bribery, with nine months imprisonment and with fine. Mr. Davar submitted that even assuming the whole evidence given for the prosecution to be correct, nothing was disclosed by it to make it punishable under the whole of the Code. When in custody, there were two charges against the accused—one of trespass, and another of gambling. By manipulating the keeper of the empty house in Girgaum he and his associates assembled there; and when arrested by the police, trespass being the more serious charge of the two, he was anxious to compound it before undergoing the disgrace of going to the police chowki through public thoroughfares. Trespass being a compoundable offence he was perfectly justified in asking for its being compounded. He never wanted to bribe the police officers; if he wanted to do that he was not so far lost to all control of mind as to offer it in the presence of so many witnesses. Being a man of business he knew better than to do that. If he intended to bribe the Inspector and if he thrusted the diamond ring in his finger for the purpose, would such an experienced police officer have allowed him to take back the ring, which, would have constituted the most convincing evidence against the accused? Hitherto there had been nothing against the accused in regard to offence or conviction. True, he was manager of the Liverpool Jota-Patia business in Bombay; but when he learnt that in another case the High Court had pronounced the business to be gambling, he left off. Even while he was manager, he had spent no less a sum than two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees in contributing to the support of various charitable institutions. Raising one's hand, and calling a person to him by a motion of the fingers and palm, did not mean offering a bribe. If convictions were to be based on such slender grounds, shaking of hands with a police officer with one's five fingers locked in the hand of the other, would mean the offering of a bribe of five thousand rupees. The only witness, who had spoken to the two thousand was Narandas Shewji, a man about whom the less he said the better. Counsel asked the Magistrate to take all these points into consideration, especially as he had called no evidence for the defence and to give the accused the benefit of the doubt.

Decision was reserved till Friday.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

To-night's weather report states that there has been a marked and general decrease in the rainfall during the past twenty four hours, the only areas where rain of any importance continues are in the United Provinces and East Rajputana. Both the Bay and Arabian Sea monsoon currents are weak, and there are no indications of any immediate improvement in this respect. Winds are very irregular on the West Coast and below normal on Burma and Bengal coasts while cloud has decreased to a marked extent.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Wednesday.—The depression in the United Provinces and Central India yesterday has moved in a west-north-westerly direction but very slowly, and to-day is lying between Agra and Jaipur. It has continued to decrease in intensity. Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the extreme north-west of India and slightly in Upper Central and Lower Burma where pressure to-day is very uniform. It is in slight to considerable defect in Central and Lower Burma and Tenasserim. A marked and general decrease of rainfall has taken place. The only region where rain of any importance has occurred is in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression. Jaipur reports a fall of 3 inches, Gorakhpur 2 1-2, Tavoy, Mergui, Mainpuri, and Ajmer one inch. The only areas where skies are still thickly clouded are Rajputana, East Punjab and the United Provinces. The depression will probably almost disappear by to-morrow morning and residual depression is likly to take a more northerly course. Rain may be expected in Rajputana, East Punjab and the United Provinces during the next 24 hours, but is likely to be more local in character. No general rain of importance is probable elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	34	34	36	77	36	19	29	50
Wednesday, 24th August	0	15	0	4	0	05	0	15
Total	34	49	36	81	36	24	29	65
Total fall to 24th August '03	70	58	71	00	65	19	66	16
Total fall to 24th August '02	27	68	30	71	30	16	31	76

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. 23rd to 6 a.m. 24th August	0	22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·569	SE	14	98·5	82·4	74	......	0·0	0·00
Jask	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	— 0·13
Muscat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	— 0·10
Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	— 0·14
Lahore	29·556	Calm	2	100·8	79·3	[illegible]	......	4·30	— 8·21
Sirsa	29·602	WSW	5	95·3	79·6	59	0·06	2·4	— 6·74
Delhi	29·598	NE	2	85·7	77·8	91	0·03	15·19	— 3·51
Agra	29·519	SE	[illegible]	80·0	76·4	91	0·73	30·29	+ 0·82
Cawnpore	29·592	SSW	10	87·2	77·8	91	0·10	4·70	+18·9
Allahabad	29·618	SSE	[illegible]	88·6	77·1	87	0·10	29·15	+ 1·24
Jhansi	29·559	SW	13	83·2	75·1	86	0·13	[illegible]	12·2
Jacobabad	29·55	SSE	2	107·4	81·2	71	......	0·[illegible]	— 2·07
Karachi	29·674	W	18	85·4	76·2	79	......	0·00	— 6·00
Jeypore	29·609	NNW	5	82·2	72·6	91	3·1[illegible]	18·74	— 0·61
Ajmere	29·661	W	9	87·[illegible]	71·0	92	0·91	12·25	— 3·33
Deesa	29·705	WSW	13	95·1	77·6	68	......	5·25	— 2·76
Ahmedabad	29·730	SW	3	95·7	7[illegible]·1	71	......	7·39	—13·05
Bhuj	29·[illegible]96	WSW	18	92·3	75·1	70	......	1·55	— 9·71
Jamnagar	29·706	WSW	20	8[illegible]·5	7[illegible]·2	71	......	8·76	—1[illegible]·22
Dwarka	29·73[illegible]	WSW	1[illegible]	84·4	77·2	81	......	2·21	......
Rajkot	29·726	WSW	1[illegible]	90·9	71·3	75	......	11·01	—11·01
Bhavnagar Para.	29·752	SW	15	91·1	74·5	71	......	4·45	— 8·25
Veraval	29·[illegible]48	WSW	1[illegible]	[illegible]9·7	74·8	[illegible]	[illegible]·01	6·60	— 7·88
Neemuch	29·698	WSW	17	87·0	7[illegible]·2	91	0·01	17·47	— [illegible]·33
Indore	29·711	W	14	84·6	[illegible]	72	......	1[illegible]·29	— 9·9[illegible]
Saugor	29·610	WSW	13	79·4	71·6	79	......	33·6[illegible]	+ 1·04
Jubbulpore	29·672	W W	5	82·4	71·1	77	0·10	28·8	—14·11
Hoshangabad	29·705	SW	[illegible]	81·2	71·7	86	0·0	20·9[illegible]	—14·66
Khandwa	29·714	W	[illegible]3	90·7	74·1	68	......	7·98	—1[illegible]·12
Raipur	29·6[illegible]1	SW	5	8·76	73·4	81	......	9·81	— 5·12
Nagpur	29·71[illegible]	W	8	90·2	76·6	7[illegible]	......	19·2[illegible]	—12·[illegible]3
Amraoti	29·74[illegible]	W	12	8[illegible]·2	71·[illegible]	67	......	15·27	— 6·15
Akola	29·75[illegible]	NW	12	8[illegible]·0	70·3	66	0·[illegible]4	15·68	— 4·97
Surat	29·763	S	[illegible]	86·5	76·5	7[illegible]	......	8·23	—2[illegible]·95
Bombay	29·[illegible]01	W	13	8[illegible]·1	77·0	[illegible]	0·01	2[illegible]·45	[illegible]
Poona	29·8[illegible]8	WSW	[illegible]	88·	63·4	70	0·02	4·61	— 9·94
Ahmednagar	29·8[illegible]7	W	12	88·[illegible]	64·0	7[illegible]	......	4·4[illegible]	— 5·01
Aurangabad	29·[illegible]66	WSW	1[illegible]	88·8	6[illegible]·7	7[illegible]	......	15·36	......
Sholapur	29·801	WNW	[illegible]3	96·2	6[illegible]·1	[illegible]6	......	9·1[illegible]	— 3·59
Ratnagiri	29·8[illegible]5	N	1[illegible]	84·[illegible]	74·4	[illegible]6	0·37	83·16	+ 0·47
Bijapur	29·715	SW	13	[illegible]2·9	6[illegible]·8	[illegible]9	......	[illegible]	— 3·51
Belgaum	29·832	W	13	71·3	6[illegible]	92	0·00	3[illegible]·[illegible]9	+ 3·98
Mormugoa	29·839	NW	11	84·5	74·[illegible]	91	0·[illegible]9	7[illegible]·[illegible]3	+ 9·44
Karwar	29·84[illegible]	WN[illegible]	3	83·8	74·5	9[illegible]	[illegible]·5	1[illegible]·8[illegible]	+ 8·91
Mangalore	29·832	ENE	4	85·[illegible]	73·[illegible]	89	0·3[illegible]	101·69	+11·89
Calicut	29·851	Calm	5	84·7	73·[illegible]	90	......	81·35	+ 6·52
Cochin	29·86[illegible]	NE	F	86·3	74·7	85	......	72·9[illegible]	+11·87
Bangalore	29·[illegible]75	W	10	84·8	64·8	75	......	9·9[illegible]	— 1·26
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·7[illegible]8	W	8	92·4	74·7	[illegible]1	......	10·99	— 6·[illegible]8
Masulipatam.	29·689	NW	7	96·1	82·0	7[illegible]	......	2[illegible]·3	— 3·49
Bellary	29·817	WNW	13	99·0	7[illegible]·2	67	......	4·38	— 0·89
Cuddapa	29·779	NW	[illegible]	100·2	75·3	5[illegible]	......	5·67	— 6·0[illegible]
Madras	29·752	SW	7	99·[illegible]	79·0	[illegible]0	......	9·34	+ 0·80
Coimbatore	29·84[illegible]	W	9	83·4	69·6	[illegible]4	......	4·03	+ 0·36
Trichinopoly.	29·[illegible]9[illegible]	Calm	4	99·6	[illegible]7·8	65	......	1·21	— 4·50
Nagapatam	29·770	SW	9	97·8	75·0	74	0·23	3·56	— 2·61
Colombo	29·8[illegible]	WSW	9	8[illegible]·0	76·0	[illegible]8	0·32	18·87	+ 2·79

In column Wind, "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·15 (39·51); G. T.H.=0·04 (40·13); St. G. H.=0·02 (35·99); C. P.=0·04 (29·46)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk fall at Jacobabad, Lahore, Agra and Jaipur; a brisk rise at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Raipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in slight to moderate excess of normal in all districts except in Rajputana, the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Saugor, Masulipatam and Madras where it is in defect.

Winds are cyclonic in Rajputana, the Punjab and the Central and United Provinces, north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Mangalore and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Madras, Cuddapah, Negapatam, Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon and Deesa and 5° to 11° in defect at Saugor, Jaipur, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. The maximum varied from 107° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 85° at Jask to 64° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain has fallen at 22 stations out of which Jaipur reports heavy rain, amounting to about three inches and a quarter, Ajmere nearly an inch, Agra three-quarters of an inch and the rest light to moderate showers.

Weather.—There is a small depression in the United Provinces, and as weather is slightly disturbed, rain in local showers is to be expected in Rajputana, the Central and United Provinces and probably in Central India. On the Malabar Coast the monsoon gradient is extremely weak, while to the north of Karwar it is about half its usual strength thereby indicating probability of light to moderate local showers along the Coast. Elsewhere little or no rain is to be expected.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESS CO., LD.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, Mr. H. Uehlinger presiding.

The following is the directors' report:—Khamgaon had a smaller crop than last year and a good deal of the cotton has been attracted to the surrounding stations where cheaper pressing rates were available. The total pressings amount to 43,193 bales of which the Company pressed 7,125 bales. The Ginning Factory turned out 6,263 bojas of cotton. The crop in Mooltan was a very good one and the result of the Mooltan branch may be considered as satisfactory. Including a balance of Rs. 1,518-5-6 brought forward from last year, the total result of the year is a net profit of Rs. 14,837-11-2, out of which the Directors have carried Rs. 6,000 to depreciation account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 8,837-11-2. From the above sum the Directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, equal to 5 per cent on the capital which will absorb Rs. 7,500 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,337-11-2 to new year's profit and loss account. Mr. Munjee Nathoobhai and Mr. J. Zuberbuhler retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The Shareholders will have to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The Company's buildings stores, engines and small machinery are insured for Rs. 1,65,800.

The report and the auditor accounts for the year ended, 30th June were received and adopted, and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in the report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ikhona, 3383 tons, Captain H J Willsher, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Tientsin, 2555 tons, Captain C D Goldsmith, will sail to-day, for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt of the Garter, 2,294 tons Captain A J Billett, arrived in harbour to-day from Cardiff via Colombo with a general cargo.

THE City Line Steamer City of Vienna, 2979 tons, Captain D Morrison, will sail to-day for Marseilles, and Avonmouth, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 663 tons, Captain H McClelland, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Fecob, Mr Hajee Alley and bay and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Manin, 1829 tons Captain F T Marzingin, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Venice, 20th July via Karachi, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger. During the voyage the experienced strong wind and high sea.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2,134 tons, Captain C H Shap, arrived in harbour to-day from Zanzibar via Mombassa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P H Chocksey, Mr Merwanjee Jamshedjee, Mr E A Mathews, Mr A Rayne, and 25 deck.

THE Steamer Camberwell, 2589 tons, Captain W E Baines, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Captain J Stuart, Mr J McDonald, Mr J Gordon, Mr J Thomson, Mr S Mackie, Mr L Mckinnon, Mr A McLeod, and Mr J McIver.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 24.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H M S Sphinx		Comdr. Kemp			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Lt Comdr H C Somerville			Royal Navy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander	L'pool &c.		M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Mylerist			B & P S N Co
Henzada	1341	Cutbush		23·8	M M & Co
Venetia	23[illegible]3	Reid			K Nixon & Co
Appalochee	2426	Simpson			Standard Oil Co
Nizam	[illegible]41	Mackinnon			T Morrison & Co
Ismaila	[illegible]1	Stebbing			M M & Co
Ayuthia	[illegible]694	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
Stephanotis	2584	Howse			W & A G & Co
Kt of the Garter	2294	Billett			K N & Co
Loodiana	[illegible]124	Sharp			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Gairloch	2413	Craij	Marmagoa	30·8	F Muir & Co
B	Colenso	2532	Sheckell	K'chi	31·8	F Muir & Co
C	Clan Lindsay	2459	Maemebon	M Goa	31·8	F Muir & Co
H	Naderi	1169	Macalister	Red sea ports	26·8	B & P S N
K	Manin	1829	Marzingin	Calcutta	26·8	S C Italiana
K	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Repairing		B & P S N Co
Along side.						
L	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Avoca	3410	Windebanks		1·10	M M & Co
N	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Zanzibar	27·8	A Strandes
P	Camberwell	2589	Baines	Antwerp	25·8	M M & Co
Q	Arabistan	1819	Blault	K'chi	27·8	E Latham

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Hossein	Repairing	Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Repairing	Shpd & Co
Sabarmati	553	Hossein		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	1·9	W & A G & Co
2	Lawada	2124	Hodgson	Aden	2[illegible]·8	M M & Co
3	Ikhona	3383	Willsher	Calcutta	25·8	M M & Co
4	City of Vienna	2[illegible]78	D Morrison	M'lles	25·8	K N & Co
6	Ballaarat	2860	Longden	London	3·9	P & O Co
7	Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	China	25·8	P & O S N Co
8	Trieste	[illegible]203	Mecarzi	China	27·8	A L S N Co
9	Tannenfels	3564	Von Thulen	K'chi	2[illegible]·8	Glade & Co
10&11	Maroa	4451	Adams	Antwerp	[illegible]·9	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tecque	Aden	27·8	P & O Co
14	Katoria	664	McClelland	P Gulf	25·8	M M & Co
16	Dumra	762	Williams	K'chi	27·8	M M & C

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Agent.
Sealda	3438	Brown	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Manin s	Marzingin	Venice, July 20
24	Kt of the Garter s	Billett	Cardiff via Colombo
	Loodiana s	Sharp	Zanzibar Aug 11

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Bengal s	Phillips	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer City of Vienna, Morrison, for Marseilles, &c.
„ Tientsin, Goldsmith, for Kobe, &c.
„ Camberwell, Baines, Antwerp.
„ Ikhona, Willsher, for Calcutta.
„ Katoria, McClelland, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Loodiana, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Ismaila, for Calcutta, &c.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	From
20	City of Athens	3213	London

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	For
20	Alberto Treves	2559	Adriatic Ports
20	Kenley	2431	Bombay
20	Nurani	2570	Bombay
20	Arratoon Apcar	2931	Hongkong
20	Hohenfels	3550	Hamburg
21	Strathmore	2292	Bombay
21	Burrsfield	2615	Bombay
21	Ethiopia	1302	Rangoon
22	Dove Dale	1855	Buenos Ayres
22	Tara	3310	Rangoon
22	Onipenta	2420	Bombay
22	Clan Macneil	2800	London
22	Clyde (ship)	1652	Demerara

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
12	Dorothy	Calcutta
17	Clan Macintosh	Liverpool
20	Clan Mackinnon	Coconada
20	Umlazi	Calcutta
22	Ula	Calcutta
22	Shirala	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 23.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri, left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—30 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 6090 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 579 cwts teelseed oil cake and 2539 cwts linseed oil cake, The new mofussil Co; 2850 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 147 bales wool The Bombay Co; 103 bales wool, S J Mahomed; 125 bales wool J Karra.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat s—1300 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 28 cwts buffalo horns Towner and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Australia s—35 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—4000 cwts cotton Ernst Lam and Co.

Muttra s—1734 cwts castorseed J A Begbie and Co; 6000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee; 2001 cwts castorseed L Curamchand 2000 cwts cottonseed D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts cotonseed H Anandjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—1720 cwts oil cake Glade and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 400 cwts beans L Purshotum; 44 cwts rubber M Somjee; 500 Methy Bauer Krause; 8518 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 385 bales cotton fly R Visram and Co; 169 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 280 cwts gum G Sojpal 47 cwts sandalwood Sorabjee Nowrojee; 250 cwts gum H Virdhur; 1000 cwts myrabollams K Shrikisondas; 55 bales cotton 5100 cwts wheat and 6428 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Tannenfels s—223 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gairlach s—4000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 1001 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co; 6000 cwts wheat 4000 cwts linseed 2000 cwts rapeseed and 300 cwts mustardseed Volkart Brothers 12000 cwts rapeseed 2000 cwts poppyseed and 705 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co; 6000 cwts linseed John Fachiri; 1500 cwts linseed 4002 cwts poppy seed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 2300 cwts linseed N Bhugwandas; 100 cwts myrabollams S C Italiana; 1000 cwts buffalo horns B Esmail.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1980 cwts wheat John Fachire; 50 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 4000 cwts mowraseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Camberwell s—4000 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 46 bales cotton waste Tyabtee and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee; 3000 cwts mowraseed A Blascheck and Co.

Maroa s—450 cwts myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 2556 cwts wheat 3013 cwts linseed 1000 cwts poppyseed and 6000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brother.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—12 chests opium Talati and Co.

Trieste s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—16 bales twist Tata and Co; 221 bales twist Talati and Co; 29 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 69 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium Talati and Co; 18 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co.

Trieste s—400 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—10 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1904.

RUSSIA AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

THE attempts which are so persistently being made to alienate British sympathy from the Japanese are amusing at the present time when the attitude of Russia towards us is so provocative. Mr. Gabriel de Wesselitsky, the London correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya," is the latest missionary in this cause and has just been lecturing the Central Asian Society on the subject. His paper, reproduced in pamphlet form, is now being distributed together with an introduction from the pen of Sir Donald Mackenzie-Wallace. Sir Donald asks whether Japan, that young and vigorous state, is to be cordially received into the great family of the civilised nations, or is it to be regarded as a dangerous enemy of the family, so far as the Far East is concerned? He does not regard the "Yellow Peril" as a harmless bogey, though he rejects the idea of Mongol hordes overrunning and conquering Europe, but he wants to know whether by adopting the products of European civilisation, our neighbours may not successfully oppose the aggressive tendencies of the European nations in the Far East. We trust they may, for the Japanese have shown themselves able to govern their own country better than any other Asiatic people ever governed before, and had the Powers—or some of them—not combined to deprive Japan of what she had fairly and bravely won in the war with China, Manchuria would now have been peaceful and prosperous. Sir Donald Mackenzie-Wallace recognises that when the present war is terminated the question will come up again for decision, but he will not discuss it, preferring to bequeath the thorny problems to future generations intact. He will not even express an opinion as to which way would be most profitable, now that we have arrived at the parting, though he believes the war now raging is not a mere struggle between two rival Powers for a bit of territory coveted by both, but the beginning of a much greater struggle in which all nations having Eastern possessions and ambitions, will be compelled, sooner or later, however reluctantly, to take part. That view is shared by many, but few will urge that it is to British interests to side with Russia, either in regard to Far East or in any other question for a very long time to come.

The preponderating feature of the situation in Asia is rivalry of England and Russia, and we are asked to believe that in the interests of Europe and Asia alike, this friction should cease. Is not rather a lesson which should be impressed upon the Muscovite, rather than upon us? Who is causing the friction and who is displaying greater patience than ever before in the history of the world? This is the most inopportune time for lecturing England as to the necessity for cultivating friendly relations with Russia. Still as Sir Alfred Lyall suggested a friendly understanding with Russia a short time ago, before the Central Asian Society, Mr. Wesselitsky felt that there ought to be some response from his own side, and in offering that response he expressed his opinion that the war is but one link in a chain of developments, of which it is the most striking, yet not the most unexpected, nor even the most important. And then he proceeded to trot out the Yellow Peril bogey in a remarkably ingenuous manner. He wished to treat the Japanese with courteous consideration, but, said he: "They are Asiatics; race, language, culture and traditions make them Asiatics and our contempt for Asiatics is based only on our acquaintance with the Mongol and Turanian tribes which established themselves on the ruins of ancient and highly civilised empires and have stereotyped the decadence which they produced." If this is the universally accepted Russian view of the Asiatic, he may well pray to be spared from Russian dominion. It does not make for successful Government or the happiness of the subject. Mr. Wesselitsky's contempt for the Asiatic is undoubtedly great, though he skilfully tries to hide it. He disclaims fear of the Yellow Peril, yet qualifies his statement a little later by saying that he does not "believe in the existence, for a well-organised and self-conscious nation, of any terror-striking peril; except only that of closing her eyes on the realities, good or bad, of her inner and outward situation." That is a lesson Russia has by this time fully learnt. She closed her eyes and despised her neighbour with the most terrible consequences for herself, and her humiliation is magnified by her policy of calling the victorious party ugly names.

Japanese duplicity, we are asked to believe, has brought China under the moral sway of Japan which only prevented precipitating China into a war pregnant with the gravest dangers, but for the inconveniences which would arise therefrom for herself. Then we are asked to believe that Japan is a danger to the whole of Asia, because since the War of 1895 it is the refuge of malcontents from all parts of Asia and the focus of their activity. For precisely similar reasons we might be told that England is a danger to Europe, for malcontents of every country in the world find refuge there. But that is not the most striking feature of Mr. Wesselitsky's address. He tells us that the greatest historical and philosophical interest is presented by Japan's influence in British India, the result of the writings of the British Press from which Indians learned of the victories won from China by Japan, the praises by the English papers of her troops during the Boxer troubles that endeared Japan to the hearts of all Indians. And worse than that; traders and ex-Samurai also went to India and, though they had not the same motives there, they used the same methods as in China. They frequently disguised themselves as Nepalese, whose Mongoloid type permits the Japanese to pass as such. If the Buddhists were the first sectaries in India whom the Japanese approached, they found through them access to Brahmins and even to Mussalmans. Japanese, pretending to be Nepalese, have been recognised at the Court of the Nizam of Hyderabad and of the other Mussalman courts, while a sensation was produced in India last year by the arrival of a group of Japanese from Afghanistan. Other Japanese went to Persia and made valuable friendships there. They have even gone to Turkey and embraced Islamism. All this and more in the same strain was stated at the meeting of a learned Society at which one Anglo-Indian presided and at which other prominent colleagues of their own were among the audience. They were all too well-bred to adopt the manners and customs of the free and independent elector at a political meeting, or someone would have cried out "bosh." He wished them, and he wishes us, to believe that Japanese intrigue has permeated every country on this side of the world, and what they are aiming at and what we must unite to resist is Asiatic unity. A couple of centuries hence will be time enough to call a preliminary meeting.

THE EDUCATION OF "BACKWARD CLASSES."

IN no part of the country is the position of the lower castes so deplorable as in Southern India, but the Travancore Government have recently decided upon a step that may well serve as an example for other Native States. For some years, efforts have been made by special grants to provide education for the "backwards classes" in Travancore, but a recent circular issued by the new Dewan Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao led to not a little misapprehension. Under rules passed three years ago to foster technical education, the salary grant allowed to schools for the backward classes which did not provide for technical instruction was reduced from three-fourths to two-thirds. It was then observed that Christian mission schools attended by converts from the backward classes had shared in the special grants and a circular was issued restricting the term "backward classes" to those that remained in their caste. The real effect of this definition was to put the schools attended by the converts on a higher plane, but it was somewhat hastily concluded in missionary circles that it was an attempt to penalise the converts in the interests of Hinduism. To show that nothing was further from his mind, the Dewan summoned a Conference of native and European educationists among whom the Missionary Agencies were strongly represented. On behalf of the latter, proposals were made for a system of elementary education which should be made "as free as possible to all," irrespective of class or creed, for the establishment of training schools for teachers of primary education and for concessions in the matter of the qualification of schools for grants-in-aid and in regard to examinations. That the Dewan received these proposals in the most liberal spirit is shown by the resolutions which the Travancore Government has passed on the matter. From the 1st January next, primary education will be entirely free for the backward classes. This, says the resolution, is a first step towards the realization of the ideal that no child in the State between the ages of five and ten, whatever his caste and station in life, shall be allowed to grow up uneducated. Primary education is also to be made more interesting, and practical, instruction in agriculture with facilities for experiment being combined with the teaching of the three R's. The missionary schools will participate in the benefits of the increased Government expenditure involved in this decision, for in the operation of the new Code, caste is to be considered as unaffected by change of religion. Institutions for the training of teachers for these free primary schools are to be opened at Nagercoil Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. In the selection of students for admission to these training classes, preference will be given to those belonging to the submerged castes they are to instruct; and they will receive stipends while following the course of training. It will be seen that the scheme is one which promises to have important results in the elevation of the lowest castes who have hitherto had few friends outside the ranks of Christian missionaries. In regard to the other points brought forward at the Educational Conference, the Travancore Government has decided that Lower Primary schools for other classes, not having suitable buildings and furniture but possessing an average attendance and teachers qualified in accordance with the Code, may be given grants-in-aid, provided that proper buildings and furniture be supplied within six months from the date of sanction. The Dewan is to be congratulated upon initiating a liberal educational policy early in his regime and in maintaining the reputation of Travancore as a progressive "model" State. Along with the reform in regard to primary instruction, the Government have also resolved upon a reform of the Law College with a view to reducing the cost of its maintenance and increasing its efficiency.

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE annual report of the British Colombian Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1903, contains satisfactory evidence of the progress made. It is true that the statistics of the mineral production for the year, do not show that increase of output which had been hoped for, and which there was reason to expect. The gross value of the mineral products of the province for the year 1903, was 17,495,954 dollars, an increase over the preceding year of 9,404 dollars; not a very great sum, but still an increase, and including and overcoming the decrease occurring in both the placer-gold and coal mining branches of the industry, for which in both cases there are special, and fortunately, only temporary causes. It is generally conceded that mining in the province is gradually assuming a better and more secure position as a business than it formerly held, and it is on a more stable basis than it was a year ago. This has been secured by improved methods of mining more conducive to success. The labour conditions, too, formerly unsettled, appear now to be more stable, experience having apparently taught both employer and employé that strikes and lock-outs are expensive luxuries not to be hastily indulged in, entailing not only a present but subsequent loss to both parties. It is important to remember that Canadian mining to a large extent means British Columbia mining. As far as gold mining is concerned, the Yukon is easily first with an output of 12¼ million dollars, but British Columbia is next with nearly 6 millions, and the rest of Canada has an output only slightly exceeding 900,000 dollars.

MARKETS IN BULGARIA.

IN the course of the report on the trade of Bulgaria, which has been compiled by the British Consular officers in the country, there are some remarks which immediately concern British merchants and manufacturers. It has been affirmed, states the report, that British wholesale houses often object to selling less than a shipload of rice when they might receive an order for a number of tons. The foreigner steps in and gets the order, making arrangements with Rangoon to divide the order in parcels. Certain kinds of coffee sell best in these Eastern markets and the trade is a large one and worth studying. Trieste and Genoa manipulate their coffees and obtain the exact degree of colour desired to the detriment of British trade. Cheap tea comes chiefly from Hamburg. It is interesting to note that an excellent market would probably be found for Indian cotton yarns, if there were a direct service from Port Said to the ports for Bulgaria, as at present goods arriving from Indian ports have to pass by Malta or Marseilles paying a proportionately higher freight. It seems probable that, were such a through route established, no water twist yarn other than Indian would be sold in the Philippopolis district, the great depot for cotton goods, and thus effectually check the present importation of Italian and Turkish yarns. For the purpose of this trade a fortnightly service from February to the end of August would be sufficient.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and party will leave Bombay (Victoria Terminus) for Kirkee on Saturday, 2-30 p.m., instead of on Thursday.

WITH regard to the proposed Indian Railway Board, we understand that a communication on the subject from the Secretary of State is likely to be issued shortly.

MR. A. BRERETON, Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, will retire under the 55 years' rule on the 26th instant.

WE are glad to be able to state that the condition of Lady Elles, who has been seriously ill at Simla, showed distinct improvement on Monday morning.

No fewer than eleven regimental teams have entered for the Durand Football Tournament at Simla. Two local teams have also sent in entries, so that the Tournament this year should be an exceptionally good one.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the first 9 days of July, amounted to Rs. 3,684, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,355.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the first 9 days of July, amounted to Rs. 8,831, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,985.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the first 9 days of July amounted to Rs. 1,968 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 827.

SARDAR MAHOMED IBRAHIM KHAN, whose death occurred at Hassan Abdal last week, was once a well-known figure in Kabul. He was the son of the Amir Shere Ali by a Barukzai Popalzai wife, and during the British occupation of Kabul in 1879-80 rendered valuable assistant to General Roberts. Upon the occasion of Abdur Rahman to power he left Kabul for India, accompanying Sir Donald Stewart on the march to Peshawar in the of 1880. A pension of Rs. 1,500 a month autumn was allotted to him as a refugee. In 1902 the present Amir made friendly overtures too Ibrahim Khan, who gave one of his daughters in marriage to His Highness. While on this subject of refugees we may state that the Luinaib Kushdil Khan and four of his brothers left Peshawar for Kabul on the 18th instant. He had Sardar Ayub Khan's permission to return. The Luinaib is said to be the bearer of numerous petitions from other Afghan notabilities who desire to offer allegiance to the Amir if they are permitted to go back to their homes. The old Shere Ali faction in India is dwindling now to very small dimensions.

A FRENCHMAN has invented a magnetic clock which is akin to the electric clocks for distributing time. The current is generated not by a battery but by a magneto-electric action, which is cleaner and more durable than the battery arrangement.

ACCORDING to Reuter's correspondent at Christiania, confirmed in another telegram, the captain of a vessel from Tromso has found a bottle containing a letter sent off from M. Andree's ill-fated Polar balloon expedition. It bears a date in 1898, and will be published later.

NEARLY every school has a writing prize amongst its list of awards. Yet the tendency seems to be for calligraphy to become worse and worse every year. Perhaps the position would be different, were headmasters generally to take note of the rule enforced at St. Olave's Grammar School, of which Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke, formerly of the City of London School is the chief. There no prize is presented unless the boy who stands at the top is ambidextrous, and can write with equal facility and neatness with each hand.—"City Press."

HERR O. SCHLICK, a well-known German naval engineer, has invented apparatus for preventing sea-sickness by diminishing the amplitude and increasing the period of the "rolls" or oscillations of the vessel. It is done by means of a horizontal fly-wheel in the middle of the hull, and kept revolving by an electric motor. The fly-wheel acts like a spinning-top or gyroscope, and tends to keep the vessel steady. A fly-wheel of 10 tons and 12 feet in diameter is expected to serve for a ship of 6,000 tons.

SIGNOR JEROME INTERNOSIA, who used to be Italian Consul at Montreal, has had the misfortune to be jilted by the daughter of Signor Vincent Bonelli, described as a wealthy merchant of Vicksburg, Massachusetts. But the Signor, though he has lost the lady, is clearly disinclined to be out of pocket as the result of the lost engagement. He is actually suing the lady's wealthy father for money spent in the course of his courtship, items of the account being money spent on postage, fruit, flowers, chocolates, bananas, and what not. He is not content, however, with that. The ex-Consul has had the happy thought of adding:

465 hours spent in courting said daughter at 8s. per hour.......................................£186

Upon which the suitable comment would seem to be —Don't he wish he may get it! says a home paper. Mr. Chamberlain once tried to prove that brewing was an attractive science even if you did not wish to be a brewer, and in a similar way courtship may yet be a lucrative occupation, particularly if the lady will not permit of its culminating in matrimony.

PARADOX—AND WAR.

[BY COMMANDER CURREY, R. N.]

WAR, which is regarded as one of the greatest scourges of the human race, has in these later days been invaded by paradox, and behind the grim and awful presence of the former does the latter lurk exhibiting a sardonic humour, at which men, albeit unwillingly, cannot but smile. Above the clash of arms and the fury of contending hosts in the Far East are heard the great guns of the pundits of International Law, and it is in this obscure science that paradox pure and simple appears to run riot at the present moment. Who so correct in their interpretation of war, as waged by civilised man, as the Japanese, whose courage is only equalled by their humanity, and the fury of whose attack is paralleled by their care for the wounded of the enemy? And yet—Korea is nominally an independent Power owing allegiance to its own Emperor, and Manchuria is technically an integral portion of the Chinese Empire.

Does international law permit of war between two countries taking place in the territories belonging to a third—and a fourth? But this is happening, and the civilisation of Europe has made no sign that an overt act infringing the right of neutrals is now in course of perpetration. From London and Vienna, writes Commander E. H. Currey in the "Pall Mall Gazette," from Petersburg and Paris, from Berlin and Rome, have come mutterings such as precede the storm with regard to the entirely fresh and strikingly new interpretation of the rights of belligerents on the high seas. Authorities in the Russian capital are to be found to maintain the thesis that a ship can be a merchant vessel before she passes the Dardanells and a man-of-war as soon as she reaches the Red Sea, and all this without infringing the Treaty of Paris of 1858; these are jurists of a singularly subtle turn of mind, but the direction in which they are tending makes once more for. The good old rule the simple plan, that they should take who have the power, 'And they should keep who can!" But mark the argument. A door, say the Russian authorities, cannot be both open and shut, and for years you, the Great Powers, knew that our Volunteer fleet was passing freely in and out of the Black Sea, and you never protested; now, when it is some use to us, you do; it is really most unreasonable. Whether these same people expected England and Germany to acquiesce tamely in the wholesale stoppage, capture, and sinking of their merchant vessels it is impossible for outsiders to determine; but all events their interpretation of the rights of belligerents as against neutrals certainly seems, in the opinion of these latter, to savour of paradox, and, with considerable lack of humour, they have failed to appreciate the joke.

We have seen that the very basis of International Law—that every country is master of its territory; and that, in that territory, no outsider possesses any rights at all—has been violated by both parties in the present conflict, and that one of them is creating new records in dealing with neutrals upon the high seas; the right of search apparently carrying with it the right of capture, and the right of destruction. But if we turn from this crude and elementary absurdity, which seems the fantastic vision of a madman, one has by no means done with paradox as applied to war.

Let us take the case of wireless telegraphy, which in the hands of a mischievous third party, can be turned to uses by no means intended by the belligerents. Are we to contend, as did the Russians in the case of the "Times" steamer Haiman, that an installation of this new scientific wonder is contraband of war, and it is therefore competent for either side to capture and hold the vessel in which such an apparatus is carried?

If this is so, that is if wirless telegraphy is to be considered as contraband, in what category will the submarine cable stand?

Here again is a short of glorious jumble, as the special conference on this matter, of 1884, settled practically nothing. It certainly laid down a rule that belligerents must not tamper with cables connecting neutral countries, but could merely express pious and academic hopes regarding the face of such as joined a neutral and a belligerent. No one in consequence quite knows where he is in the matter, and when opinion is fluid in such things, convenience is apt to dictate practice; especially as a submarine cable may well prove a more formidable foe, or at all events, as formidable a one as the fleets and armies of the enemy.

We have also the paradox of the decisions of the Hague Convention. In the interests of humanity no one is allowed to fill shells with gases destined to asphyxiate the enemy when liberated; so far so good, but if a shell charged with any of the high explosives bursts, say in the casemate of a six-inch gun, those who are not killed by fragments thereof will most certainly be stifled by the fumes exhaled; but then these are, to start with contained in the explosive before they are put in the shell. This, no doubt, will be a great comfort, in their last moments to those who are put out of the world by this means. The use of electro-contact mines, containing anything from 500 to 1,000lb. of high explosive, is considered legitimate by all the nations, but there is no occasion to speak of the liberation of poisonous gases here, as the explosion takes place under water and its effect is to send a first-class battleship and her crew to the bottom; this we have seen in the case of the Hatsuse and the Petropavlovsk in the present war.

But it is not alone in methods of warfare that paradox reigns supreme. An age which has seen the occupations of Egypt and of Tunis, the conquest of the Soudan, the last joint expedition to China, and the assemblage of international fleets before Crete, can point out to future generations that it has solved the riddle of "When, is a war not a war?" When in 1900, the Allied Powers carried, and justly carried, fire and sword to Peking, they declared that state of war did not exist; there may have been Chinamen so benighted in their ignorance as not to recognise a distinction so subtle. Also in Crete, when a British Admiral, "one still strong man in a blatant land," settled in forty-eight hours what "the Powers" had been boggling over for months and years, there must have been a rude awakening to those malefactors who came by so short and stern a shrift. He could not execute them by International Law—but he could on a gallows, and he did.

It would appear as if the rules and regulations of International Law were much the same as the rules and regulations of grammar—things made to be broken and as in the latter case a person is not necessarily altogether uneducated and ill-bred because his conversation does not rigidly conform to these arbitrary distinctions, so in the former, the Power which assumes that there is a certain elasticity of interpretation of matters such as were discussed at the Hague Convention cannot perhaps be held altogether to blame.

But it is quite possible that the behaviour of a belligerent may assume an attitude towards neutrals in which this elasticity is stretched to the breaking point; and in this latter case, having outstepped the limits of paradox, the result will be—war!

ONE or two points are worthy of notice in the rolling stock of the Leek and Mainfold Light Railway—recently open. Though the gauge is only 2ft. 6in. the coaches are practically the size of many on the standard gauge, viz., 42ft. long, 8ft. wide, 6ft. 6in. head room at the lowest point inside. The very latest London and North-Western sleeping saloons are 65ft. 6in. long, 9ft. wide, and 8ft. 3in. height at the highest point of the clerestory roof. Another noteworthy vehicle is the transportation car by which standard gauge trucks and other vehicles can be taken to any part of the line without unloading and the only tunnel on the line has been made of sufficient size to clear such vehicles.

AT the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Blackheath, on the 3rd of August, the marriage took place of Captain W. E. Kemble, R. G. A., eldest son of Mr. W. Kemble, Beechfield, Bathampton, Bath, and Miss Elsie Georgina Fraser, elder daughter of Mr. Edward C. Fraser, of Mauritius. The Right Rev. Bishop Royston (formerly Bishop of Mauritius) officiated, assisted by the Rev. George Chitty. Mr. John Fraser, C.M.G., formerly member of the Legislative Council, Mauritius (great-uncle of the bride), gave her away, and Mr. H. Kemble (brother of the bridegroom) was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Marjorie Fraser, Miss Kathleen Kemble, Miss Vere Brodie, and Miss Winifred Ireland.

THE LOST HIPSANG.

DECISION AGAINST RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP DAMAGED.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the Naval Court which has been investigating the case of the British steamer Hipsang, which was torpedoed by a Russian destroyer in Pigeon Bay on the 16th ultimo, holds that the Hipsang was sunk without just cause and reason. The Court draws the attention of the Board of Trade and Foreign Office thereto.

[The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer Hipsang was sunk by the Russians near the Korean port of Fuchau. Admiral Alexeieff, who justified the occurrence, stated that the steamer emerged from the port without lights, refused to heave to when required, and that her company used small arms to fire on the Russian torpedo boats by which she was hailed. It has since been stated that the small arms fire consisted of Captain Bradley, the master of the Hipsang, firing a pistol as a Russian torpedo as it approached the ship. When the Hipsang was struck, the Chinese crew on board rushed the boats, the Europeans who were compelled to swim, being afterwards rescued. The Russians gave as their reason for sinking the Hipsang, that they thought she was a Japanese steamer, since many Japanese vessels have lately been flying the British flag.]

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The assaults on Port Arthur continue. The details received at Chifu are confusing, but all indicate that the Japanese are slowly advancing.

Reuter (Shanghai) says the time fixed for the disarmament or departure of the Russian warships has passed without their compliance with orders. The Japanese squadron is still outside the harbour awaiting developments.

Reuter (Durban) says it is believed that the Smolensk is looking for the British steamer Ormley from New York for Fusan with railway material. The Ormley left Durban on Sunday.

Admiral Wirennius has informed the correspondent of a Paris paper that owing to the injuries received the Askold, Grosovoi and Diana will be dismantled

Reuter (Tokio) says it is officially stated that the Sevastopol when emerging from Port Arthur on Tuesday struck a mine and listed over and had to be towed to Port Arthur.

The Japanese Consul, Bombay, received the following telegram yesterday afternoon from his Government :—

According to a report from the Commander of the Asashio, the Sevastopol while bombarding a Japanese position on land from outside of the harbour on 23rd instant, struck a mine and inclined considerably to starboard with her bow submerged in water, and was towed inside.

Telegrams, dated Colombo August 24, state that the steamer Ardova, recently seized by the Russians in the Red Sea, arrived there on Tuesday.

The captain, on being interviewed, said the ship's papers and the clothing of the crew were confiscated by the Smolensk. The captain has sent official statements to the British Government and the owners.

THE JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Society of the Japanese residents in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions towards the Fund started in aid of the widows and families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia.

		Rs.	a	p.
Amount previously acknowledged		75,093	12	3
"Zenophon"		1,500	0	0
Contribution from Zanzibar		316	8	0
Through the "Kesari" Poona (4th inst)		500	0	0
Through Wamanrao M Kobhatkar		158	0	0
Through "Sanjibani" office, Calcutta		130	0	0
The people of Dhubri (through Prof. K Dutt)		100	0	0
Through R Dhansingh (Staff Loco Dept., Nagpur)		70	14	0
I N		100	0	0
"Ayodhya War"		50	0	0
Through Messrs. Dymes & Co., Madras (3rd inst.)		70	0	0
Through Mr Ganesh Raoji Bhani, Thana		62	12	0
Messrs. L P De Souza & Co.		50	0	0
E T		50	0	0
M S		50	0	0
N Y		50	0	0
Through Mr Parsram, Simla		51	0	0
Mr Janardhan Pandurang Abhjankar		25	0	0
Bai Motibai Dorabji Chinoy		25	0	0
Public of Yeotmal		18	0	0
Mr R N Mant		15	0	0
J W R		20	0	0
Messrs Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal		15	0	0
Sirdar Bahdur General Sohnoo Singh	through Mr V G Baxshi, Indore	10	0	0
Mr Raja Ram Saram Sahaya		10	0	0
Mr M Banerji, Supdt C I Press		15	0	0
Rao Sahib Kondoo Dant Fatak B A		10	0	0
Mr Bhoirah Ch. Roy		10	0	0
Mr K Gupta		10	0	0
One man of Assam		10	0	0
Mr Ram Narayan C M S		10	0	0
Mr Naroji C Pocha		10	0	0
Mr Kalianji Hunsraj		10	0	0
Mr K Roy		10	0	0
Mr T Fujita		10	0	0
Mr Jotish Chandra Ghose		10	0	0
Mr Rola Ram		10	0	0
Amount under Rs. ten		47	0	0
Through Mr V G Bakshi, Indore		23	14	0
Total...		78,775	12	3

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, Bombay, on behalf of the Society.

MR. JOHN ALBERT WEIDMANN, a native of Dover, on July 31st, swam from Dover to Ramsgate, a distance of twenty miles, in six hours. He made no special preparations for the effort beyond training an hour a day for the previous three weeks. He is thirty-five years of age and weighs 13st. At the finish of his task he seemed perfectly fresh, clambered into the boat that accompanied him, and proceeded to rub himself down. Mr. Weidmann talks of making an attempt to cross the Channel, an enterprise which two or three other swimmers have in hand.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BAPTISM OF THE TSAREVITCH.

British and German Representative.

THE TSAR'S CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Louis of Battenberg will represent the Kaiser and King Edward respectively at the christening of the Tsarevitch. They arrived at Peterhof to-day and were cordially welcomed by the Tsar.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A manifesto of the Tsar on the occasion of the baptism of the Tsarevitch provides for a general reduction of common law sentences, and amnesty for political offences except murder. It abolishes corporal punishment of the rural classes and for first offences of soldiers and sailors, remits various arrears of taxes, assigns three million roubles for the benefit of Finns not possessing land, remits fines imposed on the Finnish communes for resisting the Conscription Law and on the Jewish communes where the Jews evaded military service.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Excitement Subsiding.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The excitement in the Chicago wheat market is subsiding in view of the reports from Canada.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

Sir Francis Bertie Appointed.

Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador in Rome, has been appointed Ambassador in Paris.

[The Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie K. C. B. has been Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Chairman of the Uganda Railway Committee. He is the second son of the sixth Earl of Abingdon and was born on August 17th 1844. He was attached to the Special Embassy to Berlin in 1878 and was Secretary to the Duke of Fife's Mission to invest the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter in 1881. He was created K. C. B. in 1902.]

THE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 24.

The following further resolutions have been passed at the Conference of the United Planters' Association :—

That the Association is gratified to learn that its appeal to suppliers of fertilizers to give analyses has been met by two firms and trusts that others will be induced to follow their good example or at least that they will undertake to make analyses of the bulk of the manures from time to time during each season for the information of buyers. This was carried unanimoulsy.

That this Association thanks the Government of India for placing the services of the Entomologist and Cryptogamic Botanist to the Government of India at their disposal and trust that such facilities for obtaining expert opinion on matters with reference to cultivation may be continued in the future. This was also carried unanimously.

The draft rules passed by the Government of Madras in connection with the Madras Planters' Labour Law were considered in Committee which resulted in the following resolution :—That this Association accepts the draft rules as amended in the Baxter Committee. On the subject of pepper stealing a resolution was passed that in view of the growing importance of the pepper industry in the planting districts, it has become necessary to obtain some legislation for the protection of this product from theft. With this view the Association do respectfully urge the Government to include pepper within the provisions of the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act as the simplest way of effecting this object.

As to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it was resolved that this Association regrets that their instructions have been misunderstood as to the coffee supplied for the backing up scheme, but trusts that Messrs. Pierce Leslie's instructions have been attended to.

THE CONVICTION OF A BANK AGENT.

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

At the Madras High Court Criminal Sessions yesterday, Bernard Hawkins pleaded not guilty to the indictment of criminal breach of trust in connection with a cheque for Rs. 10,000 entrusted to him by Mr. D. Lindley. Mr. Justice Boddam, in summing up, said it was obvious the accused appropriated the money to his own use. The evidence was all one way and the issue was all one way. The issue was simple, however painful it might be, the Jury must return a verdict according as they thought that accused had or had not acted dishonestly.

The Jury after some deliberation returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship in sentencing the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment observed he had been very properly found guilty of the offence. The accused was liable to a sentence extending up to rigorous imprisonment for three years in addition to a fine.

The leniency of the sentence passed is the subject of much comment.

THE BELGAUM ARSON CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, AUGUST, 24.

The trial of Madbaurao Bhairu Nazar on charges of house-breaking and arson is fixed to take place to-morrow before Mr. Walker, the Sessions Judge. Mr. Lalkaka, Barrister, with Messrs Chhatre and Jadhav, pleaders, are retained for the defence.

THE CRASTER HERITAGE CASE

AUSTRALIA REFUSES TO EXTRADITE COWIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24

To-day Mr. Upton of Messrs Orr Dignam and Co made an application before Mr. Donald Weston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the Fugitive Offenders Act, to record further proceedings in the case against Ernest Hardwicke Cowie in connection with the Craster fraud, on the ground that Australian authorities did not consider the evidence on record sent to them sufficient to extradite the accused. The application was granted and subpœnas were ordered to be issued to witnesses in the case.

Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Presidency Magistrate, has been specially deputed by the Government to record further proceedings in the case which will be forwarded in due course for the extradition of the accused.

A HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WIFE.

POONA, AUGUST 24.

A horrible murder was committed about noon to-day in the Rastas Peth city. Abdul Walad Hussein, a mutton butcher, suspecting the fidelity of his wife cut her throat with one of the knives used for cutting sheep. He had a quarrel with her in the morning and his fury increased as time went on. He told his mother-in-law and some other relatives to quit the room which he fastened from the inside. They did so and he murdered her in spite of her cries for mercy. He sent for the police and Mr. Fleming, Inspector and some others arrived. The murderer held a parley with them through the bars of a small window while still holding two knives in his hands. He eventually threw them away and put his hands through the window to show his friendliness and that he meant no further mischief. The police forced open the door and secured the murderer who along with the murdered woman was taken to the Sassoon Hospital. Mr Guider. Superintendant of Police, who came on the spot sent for an armed escort. The murderer is a man of about 27 years and his wife was 3 or 4 years younger.

KIRKEE POSTAL FRAUD CASE.

The case against Dutatray Ramchander Joshi, late clerk in Kirkee Post Office, for extracting a currency note of Rs. 100 from a registered letter on it transit through Kirkee from Jenur to Malegaum, has been adjourned till the 6th proximo, as the prosecution wish to have a party from the Currency Office, Madras, who would be able to speak on the the general literature of currency notes.

POONA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

POONA, AUGUST 24.

THE following is the result of the men's match play competition against bogey for Sir James Monteath's prize as was decided yesterday :—

	H'cap.	Up.	Down,	Score.
Major Young	6	4	...	4
Major Anderson	scr.	4	...	4
Mr. Bromley	12	2	...	2
Mr. Tom De Mesurier	10	...	...	...
Mr. Shew	5	...	—1	—1
Mr. Fry	scr.	...	—2	—2
Rev. Cant	2	...	—2	—2
Mr. Byrne	5	...	—2	—2
Major Scudamore	9	...	—2	—2
Mr. Cameron	9	...	—2	—2
Mr. Captain Kennedy	20	...	—2	—2
Lieut.-Colonel Stevens	5	...	—3	—3
Hon. Mr. Jenkins	11	...	—3	—3
Mr. Fawcett	13	..	—3	—3
Hon. Butler	scr.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. Davlson	10	...	—5	—5

Six others sent in no returns.

In the ladies' bogey competition for which a prize has been presented by the Club, the following was the result :—

	H'cap.	Up.	Down.	Score.
Mrs.—	8	...	—1	—1
Mrs. Anderson	scr	...	—1	—1
Mrs. Forbes	4	...	—3	—3
Mrs. French	13	...	—3	—5
Mrs. Marshall	5	...	—4	—4
Mrs. Martin	10	...	—5	—5
Miss Anderson	5	...	—5	—5
Miss Lee Harwood	13	...	—5	—5
Mrs. Cadell	16	...	—6	—6
Mrs. Bain	13	...	—7	—7

No return was received from six others.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

A further small rise took place in the plague mortality last week owing to the increase in Bombay Presidency where 3,566 deaths occurred, Mysore had 716 deaths, Madras Presidency 475, Bombay City 42, Karachi City 2, Calcutta 3, Bengal 335, United Provinces 361, Punjab 33, Central Provinces 93, Coorg 7, Hyderabad State 201, Central India 230, and Rajputana 134.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Non-commissioned officers and men of 95th Russell's Infantry and 75th Carnatic Infantry who are under orders for Singapore and Mauritius respectively have been permitted to take their families with them to their homes at public expense when they go on furlough on certain conditions.

It has been decided that officers commanding units or detachments at stations may sign and issue credit notes for despatch of Government stores, irrespective of the presence at the station of a Supply and Transport officer or subordinate.

In view of the fact that the Bibby line and the British and Burmese Steam Navigation Company's steamers carry only one class of passengers from Rangoon to England, the Government of India have decided that officers and others entitled to first class accommodation should be given passages by the Bibby line, and warrant and non-commissioned officers and men by Pritish and Burmese Steam Navigation Company's line.

2nd Lieut. Hornsby, 22nd Battery has been posted to No. 78 Battery R. F. A.

Lieut. Ford, 85th Company R. G. A, has been appointed Adjutant, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Capt Le Mesurier R. E. from leave is posted to the Bengal Command Military Works.

Capt White R. E. is transferred from the Military Works to the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Capt Lister, 117th Maharattas, officiates as recruiting staff officer for Rajputana and Central India Hindu and Musalmans.

Lieut Thunder, Northamptonshire Regiment, is appointed to the Chinese Regiment of infantry and has been ordered to join his appointment.

Lieut Woods, 8th Rajputs, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Major Reay, Wiltshire Regiment, act as A. A. G. Punjab Command head-quarters vice Col Anderson acting D.A.G. of that Command.

Captain Mudge, Brigade-Major Serhind District, is granted 8 months' leave on urgent private affairs.

Capt Strange, 6th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed to the Assam Military Police.

OFFICIAL returns just issued show that Algiers has at last realised its ambition of becoming the first port of call in the Mediterranean. Whereas in 1891, only 666 vessels, of a total tonnage of 4,816,663 were registered at Algiers, these figures had increased in 1903 to 7,281 ships with a tonnage of 5,963,159. As a coaling station Algiers seems to have definitely taken the lead away from Gibraltar. The quantity of coal supplied to steamers has been steadily increasing, and last year it amounted to 339,000 tons, as against 124,000 taken aboard at Gibraltar.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE MALACCA SEIZURE.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE CAPTAIN.

AN OFFER OF £2,000.

London, August 6th.—It appears that the commander of the cruiser "St. Petersburg" did not participate in the examination of the British officers after the seizure of the "Malacca." The operation was conducted by a special set of Russian Intelligence officers, who offered Captain Street a gift of £2,000 sterling if he would testify that he had contraband on board.

Others on board the "Malacca" offered bribes privately and separately to the steamer's officers.

Russian placards at Harbin, stating that the Japanese will be quickly driven into the sea, have provoked the Chinese residents to derision.

Their occupation, he continues, is inspiring confidence among the Chinese after the Russian occupation which pressed hardly upon the people.

Trade activity, he says, is now being resumed. The Yokohama Specie Bank is to be re-opened immediately to handle the Customs revenue which since the Boxer rising in 1900 has been appropriated by the Russo-Chinese Bank to the extent of £775,000.

This bank, he adds, has sustained enormous losses. Since the war it has advanced in Manchuria many millions of roubles which it is impossible for it to recover.

It is estimated that 120,000 Japanese are investing Port Arthur.

The steamer "Niuchwang," from Niuchwang, has, it is stated, conveyed to Port Arthur, for the use of the Japanese artillery, 65,600 shells.

The "Times" correspondent at Pekin states that the Japanese quietly stepped into possession at Niuchwang.

London, August 7th.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs: The Japanese on Thursday were ten miles north of Hai-cheng. Their advance guard have reached Tankautse. Considerable forces are crossing the mountains in the direction of Pahutsai, in the Sitah Valley. A portion of the Japanese eastern army is around Langschan, and another portion on the right bank at the Taitseho River.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

MID-ATLANTIC NEWS.

London, August 6th.—The "Daily Telegraph" is publishing regularly ethergrams giving mid-Atlantic weather conditions.

CANADA AND THE AMERICAN. TOBACCO TRUST.

London, August 6th.—The Canadian House of Commons has passed a Bill which is primarily aimed at the American Tobacco Trust. It seeks to restrict dealers' sales of its manufactures.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

London, Aug. 6—A disastrous fire is reported from Ilsfeld, in Wurtemburg. Three hundred houses, the town hall, and a church were destroyed.

A BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

CAPTAIN AND MEMBERS OF THE CREW MISSING.

THE Government of Bombay, Marine Department have received a telegram from the Political Resident at Aden, dated the 23rd instant, stating that the steamer Baron Innerdale is ashore on the Kooria Mooria Islands. Eighteen of the crew have been picked up by the steamer Prome of the Hall Line. There is no trace of the Captain and the remainder of the crew, who left [illegible] on the 5th instant in two life boats. The R. I. M. steamer Dalhousie goes this evening in search.

The Baron Innerdale was built in 1896, at Glasgow by Messrs. A. Rodgers and Co., her gross tonnage being 3,344 and nett 2,140 tons. Her dimensions are 335 feet length, 43 feet 5 inches breadth, and 27 feet inches in depth. She was owned by the Hogarth Shipping Co. Ld., (Messrs, H. Hogarth and Sons.)

JABULPORE NOTES.

THE young ladies of Jabulpore are about to do a very graceful act in as much as they are elaborating a ball to be given to the Jabulpore public by subscriptions amongst themselves :—The ball, writes our Jabalpur correspondent, is to come off about the 10th or 11th of October next at the Railway Institute and every thing is to be on the most liberal scale. This is good for trade and I dare say tailors and milliners, Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. and other firms will be largely patronised. The idea of a ball to be given by the young ladies of the station will be unique of its kind, and where so many fair hostesses will be present to welcome and entertain those who are not of the category of young ladies, I have no doubt that the whole thing will go off with a flourish of trumpets.

I am sorry to have to report a slight recrudescence of plague in the city of Jabulpore, but the City Fathers under the experienced and nice direction of the President and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee are taking all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of that dire disease.

What seems to have been a daring case of forgery by a Head Constable of the City. Police, very cleverly detected by the Sessions Judge of the Jabulpore Division is being tried by Mr. P. M. Greany, City Magistrate. Mr. K. Munro Anderson is prosecuting on behalf of the Government and Mr. P. Wrixon pleader, is defending the accused—A big Civil suit, being a claim by Raja Gokuldass against the G. I. P. Railway Company for damages for destruction of the Raja's conveyances is to be tried on the 1st proximo by the District Judge. Mr. K. Munro Anderson has been engaged by the G. I. P. Railway Co, to defend the suit.

The weather which is invariably one topic of news must not be omitted. It is all that can be desired as the rainfall is seasonable and well distributed so far as agricultural requirements are concerned, and as to the general health of the Station there is not much to complain of.

THE NATIVE SHARE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your publishing in the interests of those of your readers who deal in shares, the following resolution passed by the general meeting of the above Association held on the 2nd instant :—

"That the vendor shall submit a letter attached to the transfer-deed authorizing the Company concerned to transfer the share or shares in the purchaser's name.

That with regard to the transactions made for cash or forward delivery, payment shall be made on receipt of blank share certificates, just on the day on which it becomes due, either in the Share Broker's Hall, or in the office of the Company concerned."

This resolution will come in force from the 1st Sept. 1904, and therefore a request is made to the Joint Stock Companies to issue certificates on the same day as they receive requisite documents for the transfer or, in case of delay, to give to the vendee an assurance in writing about the genuineness of the share or shares required to be transferred.—Yours, etc.

VUSSONJEE NATHOO,
Secretary.

MR. JENNER-FUST, formerly well-known in the cricket field as Herbert Jenner died at his seat, Hill Court, Gloucestershire, on July 30, at the age of ninety-eight. He played his first match at Lord's for Eton v. Harrow in 1822, and was the last survivor of the first match between Oxford and Cambridge in 1827. He was elected president of the Marylebone Club in 1833, when only twenty-seven years of age, and was president until his death of the West Kent Cricket Club, to which he had belonged since 1827.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSEE MATCH.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

THE annual match between the European cricketers of the Presidency and the Parsees has now come to be regarded in much the same light by local cricket lovers that a test match between England and Australia at Lord's is by the Londoner, and no sporting event during the year attracts the same widespread interest. Cricketers from all parts of the Presidency muster in strong force to witness the match and this year the number was larger than usual. This year the two teams took the field with an even record, the victory of the Parsees at Poona last year having enabled them to get level with the Presidency and this fact lent enhanced interest to the meeting.

With the exception that K. M. Mistri was an absentee, the Parsees had the services of all their best players and two colts were included in the team in the persons of A. B. Saklatwalla and K. P. Lala. The Presidency team included the large proportion of six local players, two of whom owed their places in the team to the inability of J. H. Curtis and Captain M. D. Wood to don flannels. With the experiences of previous years to help them, the Presidency Selection Committee wisely, we think, decided to give the team a good leavening of local players, accustomed to the conditions of the Bombay wicket. Of late years, a Presidency team without Captain Greig has, to use a hackneyed expression, come to be regarded as akin to a production of the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark, and his presence in the team this year has materially strengthened the batting and bowling of the side. Looking at the paper strength of the teams, it may fairly be said that they were evenly matched. The Presidency bowling is by no means as weak as some critics have tried to make out and Deas, Ainsworth, Coombs and Greig are on their day quite as formidable a quartette of bowlers as Mehta Bulsara, Pavri, and Lala.

The arrangements for accommodating spectators round the ground were the same as last year, each club being allotted space for a tent, the only change being a large "mandap" at the Victoria Terminus end which was erected by Messrs. S. Dove and Mongini. Following the custom of his predecessors, His Excellency Lord Lamington with Lady Lamington came down specially from Poona for the match, and there was also present a large contingent of Poona and other up-country cricket lovers. The morning broke somewhat cloudy and threatening, but as the day advanced the weather brightened and all fears that rain might interfere with play were dispelled. Heavy showers overnight gave the wicket the appearance of being likely to afford the bowlers some assistance and, as there also seemed a probability that it would not wear well, winning the toss became a matter of some importance.

The Parsees gained a big advantage in having first knock, as after the tiffin interval the wicket commenced to break up, and bowlers of the pace of Deas, Coombs, Bulsara and Mehta got up a lot. Far and away the best innings of the day was, Homee Kanga's, and but for the injury he received which caused his temporary retirement, there can be no doubt that his score would have been a much larger one. He was well set and scoring freely when a fast ball from Coombs got up and gave him a bad knock on the bridge of the nose. Next in point of merit to H. Kanga's innings, we would place Saklatwalla's 29. This young player who was making his debut in this important fixture batted with great confidence and created a very favourable impression. Colabawalla made 32 in characteristic style, but it was a lucky innings as he should have been dismissed once before he had made double figures and again before his score had reached 20. For these lives he had to thank the Presidency fielding which during the first half hour was extremely slack. The Presidency after doing fairly well in dismissing such batsmen as Colabawala, D. D. Kanga, Meherhomjee, Daruwalla, Saklatwalla and Pavri allowed the last three batsmen to add 43 to the total, while H. Kanga who resumed his innings after the fall of the seventh wicket added 14 to his score. The Presidency bowlers with one notable exception came off fairly well, and in Ainsworth's favour it may be said that, besides finding the wicket not a favourable one for a bowler of his style, he was not put on again towards the end of the innings when such batsmen as Mehta, Lalla, and Bulsara were scoring freely off the fast bowlers. He bowled six overs in the early part of the innings and, when taken off before the first two batsmen were separated, was never given a trial again which we consider was a great mistake. Deas, Greig and Coombs came out with curiously even figures, all three obtaining three wickets, the first named for 50 runs and the other two for 51 runs each. Deas, however, sent down the greatest number of overs and moreover bowled the greatest number of maiden overs. The Presidency innings we fear beggars description. From start to finish, it was an inglorious procession, Aston and Carroll alone reaching double figures. The first named, who should have been put in much earlier, played a cricketer's innings, but the rest of the side found Bulsara and Mehta, who were receiving considerable assistance from the wicket, far too good for them. They were further handicapped in having to bat one short, Philbrick who was evidently suffering from a slight attack of sunstroke being unable to go in. The up-country members of the team were obviously puzzled by the wicket and never shaped as if they were going to make runs. Greig on whom so much depended started shakily, and with his dismissal came a rot which no one on the side could stop. Bulsara and Mehta, taking full opportunity of the advantage the state of the wicket gave them, bowled very finely and were not changed during the innings.

The Parsee captain, Dr. Pavri won the spin of the coin and his side took first service of the wicket which at the start played well, a commencement being made at 11-30 punctually. Colabawalla and H. D. Kanga, the first batsmen, faced the deliveries of Deas and Ainsworth and off the first ball from the former Kanga got a three through the slips. The same batsman put Ainsworth's first ball away to square leg for a single, and immediately afterwards Colabawalla by a fine stroke in the same direction got six and from the next ball three between point and cover. Deas' second over resulted in one run. With the total at 19 Colabawalla gave a sharp chance off Deas in the slips which was not accepted. Runs continued to come slowly and after exactly half an hour's play, the third decade went up. The rate of run getting abated somewhat after this, and with the total at 44, Greig relieved Ainsworth. Off the new bowler's first over five were scored, Kanga making a pretty hit to leg for four. Fifty went after fifty minutes' play, and three runs later Coombs displaced Deas. At 62, Kanga received a severe blow on the nose from a ball from Coombs which got up. The injury was so severe that the batsman was obliged to retire, D. D. Kanga taking his place. Of the total up to this time Kanga had contributed 34. 70 went up after an hour and a half's play, the rate of run getting at this stage being very slow, the last ten taking twenty minutes to make. Up to this point Coombs had sent down nine overs for 7 runs, seven of them being maidens. With the total at 73 the first wicket fell, Colabawalla being caught at the wicket by Philbrick who was standing back off Coombs. Without any addition to the total, D. D. Kanga, who had been in nearly three quarters of an hour for 4, was caught at deep mid-on off Greig. Daruwalla succeeded, only a quarter of an hour remaining before the adjournment for tiffin. Daruwalla brought the eighth decade up by placing Coombs to leg for five and immediately afterwards Meherhomji got the same bowler away to the boundary with a beautiful forward cut. Seven runs later Greig clean bowled Meherhomji who had made only 7. Raja next partnered Daruwalla; at this stage Deas resumed bowling in place of Coombs, and no addition had been made to the score when the bell rang at 1 30.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NEW POLICE HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY.

OPENING BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY afternoon, His Excellency Lord Lamington, in the presence of an influential gathering of prominent citizens, and nearly all the members of the Police Force, performed the ceremony of opening the Northcote Police Hospital, situated nearly to the north-west of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. The spacious compound and the premises of the hospital were decorated with flags, bunting, and festoons of flowers, palm leaves, and evergreens. Crowds of the townspeople had collected in the new roads opened by the Improvement Trustees to view the spectacle and to have a look at their "Lord Saheb" who had come down from Poona to perform the ceremony of the evening. Among those present were :—The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton C. S. I. Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. G. O. W Dunn, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, Damoder Thackersey, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. James Macdonald Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. A. C. Logan, Mr. C. H. A. Hill Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas Mr. R. P. Lambert, Dr. Arthur Powell, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. R. R. Kent. His Excellency accompanied by Lady Lamington, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay and Captain Bayford, arrived at 5-30 p.m. and were received by Mr. Michael Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, and Mr. R. R. Kent, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency. A guard-of-honour of sixty rank-and-file furnished by the armed police, which was drawn up at the main entrance presented arms which compliment his Excellency acknowledged. After inspecting the guard-of-honour, his Excellency and the party proceeded into the shamiana and took their seats on the dais.

OPENING REMARKS.

Mr. Michael Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Police, in opening the proceedings said :—May it please your Excellency—As head for a short time of the Bombay City Police, the honour of welcoming your Excellency this afternoon devolves on me. This is a red letter day in the annals of the force. A new hospital built on the most approved lines, ample as regards accommodation and replete in every reasonable comfort, is being provided for the police of this important city; and your Excellency has very kindly consented to inaugurate it. I wish the Commissioner, Mr. Gell, could have been present this afternoon to more worthily and appropriately take my place. His connection with the fine police force of this city has been so long and continuous that any police function or gathering must necessarily seem incomplete without him. Hitherto the hospital accommodation for police invalids has been neither adequate nor suitable and though the provision of a better one has long been under consideration, difficulties of one kind and another have intervened to delay action. The hospital, your Excellency is about to open, leaves nothing to be desired and I think your Excellency will agree, does credit to the Executive Engineer and his staff. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Kent for having pushed on the work so as to have it ready for your Excellency to open to-day. Outside the force, few realise, perhaps, the great physical strain police work entails and the trying nature of the duties the police are called on to perform for the public in all weathers; and do perform, I know, patiently, loyally, and I think I may add, efficiently. The long night vigils and the prolonged strain of continuous service, increased rather than relieved, when holidays and festivals come round, tell severely on the health and strength of the men, particularly during times of plague and other epidemics. Sunday is no day of rest to the policeman while public holidays only mean longer hours and additional strain. The majority of the force do not know what an unbroken night's rest is. The police are, in the words of the law, "deemed always on duty." They must always be ready to turn out for any duty or any emergency, and when, owing to the heavy strain and night exposure, a man falls sick, how much he appreciates the skilled and sympathetic medical attention in a comfortable well found hospital. In respect of the former, the police just now are particularly fortunate with Dr. Powell as their Police Surgeon. The Northcote Police Hospital, opened under such brilliant auspices, will make up for all the shortcomings of the old building and by the name it bears, remind the Bombay City Police of a former Governor, who took special interest, as your Excellency does, in all that pertain to their welfare With these few remarks I ask Dr. Powell, the Police Surgeon, to give your Excellency a short account of the circumstances leading up to the erection of the hospital (Applause).

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

Dr. Arthur Powell in giving [illegible] cumstances which led up to the erection of the hospital said :—Your Excellency: Prior to the year 1866, the sick of the Police force were sent to the J. J. Hospital. In that year a separate having been found necessary the police hospital took its origin in the stable of an inn, the old Hamilton Hotel, being assigned for the purpose. The building soon proved wholly unsuitable. In 1870 the Municipality having at its disposal a workshop, which had been found too dark for the work of the artisans, and too damp for the purpose of a store-house, placed it at the disposal of the police as a temporary measure. Up to this afternoon that temporary shed has, for thirty four years, been the police sepoy's refuge in time of sickness. After representations by the Commissioner of Police in the year 1883, Government appointed a Committee, consisting of Mr. J. H. Grant then Collector of Bombay Sir. C. Ollivant, then Municipal Commissioner and Khan Bahadur Murzban, then Presidency Executive Engineer. This Committee reported that the Hospital "was altogether unfitted for the purpose and the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, who was a member of the Committee, stated that a portion of the building was unsafe." A little later the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay Surgeon-General Pinkerton endorsed this opinion and condemned the building as "not at all suitable for a Hospital." It will be thus seen that the old building was officially condemned 21 years ago and all who have since inspected it, have cordially endorsed the Official report. Government shortly after sanctioned the construction of a new building. A site was selected and all seemed in train for the fulfilment of the hopes of the police. As the building was about to commence time after time, some hitch such as the suggestion of another site, would occur necessitating postponement. Long correspondence thereon would ensue and the plans be pigeonholed till the merits of the newly sites were one after the other argued out. In this manner the proposed sites reached double the number of Homer's birth places, and would doubtless have been still adding to their number, had not your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Northcote in 1902 paid a visit to the Hospital and had his keenest sympathy aroused by its deplorable condition. It was owing to his sympathy and promptitude that the present building was begun without further delay. During his subsequent stay in the Presidency with characteristic generosity he sent more than one substantial subscription to be devoted to the comfort of the patients. It is therefore, indeed, apppropriate that his Excellency's name should be associated with the building and that the share he had in its completion, should be publicly recognised. For myself and the staff of the Hospital, no written record can ever be necessary, to remind us what a deep debt of gratitude we owe to Lord Northcote. The building which your Excellency is about to open will afford accommodation for 80 beds which it is hoped, will prove ample for the needs of the Force. The daily average of beds occupied in recent years, has been 70 in 1898, 61 in 1899, 64 in 1900, 54 in 1901. 48 in 1902. 44 in 1903. The disease from which the police most suffer, and which causes the majority of admissions is malaria. This common disease is one in which the staff take more than usual interest. By pathological methods an accurate diagnosis is made in each case, which allows of vigor and confidence in treatment. To this is mainly due the reduction in the sick list in the past few years, and it is a matter for congratulation that this disease which in former times caused the highest mortality, in the past three years has not caused a single death among three thousand admissions. On the other hand that preventible disease, consumption, has increased to such an extent that in the past three years the Force has lost 75 men from consumption, by death or invaliding. The most obvious preventive is the housing of the men in airy, clean and properly constructed quarters. At present a few sepoys are provided with quarters. The sickness and mortality among these men present a pleasing contrast to those of the men who are compelled to choose their own homes in the slums. Your Excellency's presence here to-day will be regarded with keen gratification by the Police Force in general as proof of your interest in their welfare, and to the Hospital Staff in particular, it will act as an incentive to renewed efforts under the vastly improved conditions which this new building affords (Applause).

Mr. Kednedy then handed to his excellency, a silver key to open the building and in doing so said: Your Excellency in handing you this key with which to open the building, I am commissioned to request your Excellency to be pleased to accept it from the officers and men of the police force as a souvenier of this afternoon's proceedings. The key, with which His Excellency formally opened the hospital was a massive piece of silver-work of elegant design and workmanship from the establishment of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, one of the best pieces of local production we have seen. On the obverse it bears his Excellency's coat of arms raised in bold relief on a shield forming the handle. On the reverse is the following inscription:—"Northcote Police Hospital, opened by H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay

August 24th, 1904." The key is placed in a handsome red morocco case on the cover of which is a silver gilt shield, engraved: "Presented to H.E., the Rt. Hon Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay by the officers and men of the Bombay City Police Force, August 24th, 1904."

His Excellency proceeded to the building and having unlocked the door with the key declared the Hospital open.

Returning to his seat his Excellency addressed the assembly as follows:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kennedy and gentlemen. It has given me great pleasure to come amongst you this evening. Indeed it is a distinct pleasure to me, for ever since my first arrival in Bombay I have paid particular attention to what appeared to me, the smart appearance of the police in Bombay, who also seem to discharge their duties with alacrity and intelligence. To such an extent I was struck by the feature they presented that in the last cold weather I asked Mr. Edgerley whether he could arrange a special parade of the police so that I might have an opportunity of personally inspecting the force. As it was rather late in the season and the police had much arduous duty to perform at that time, the parade could not be arranged. I am glad to think that I am in some way connected with the opening of an institution which I trust will be of great benefit to the members of the force. I am well aware of the arduous nature of the duty of the Bombay Police as has been recapitulated by Mr. Kennedy. But in addition to that I have read the report of the committee which sat in connection with the recent Police Commission, and I have read there distinctly what heavy duties they have to undertake and that it was by no means too strong a force to undertake those duties in this great city. I fully believe that it is very rarely that a member of the force can rely upon having an unbroken night's rest. In this city they must be particulary tempted by many factors in the city life. They must be men I believe of such high principles as to carry out their duties conscientiously. It is therefore more gratifying to them that when illness or injury overtakes them, there should be provided for them a hospital, where their illness can be properly attended to. It is certainly a sad reflection to think that the building which had been condemned, was, as we heard this afternoon, too dark for a work-shop and too damp for a store house and that for thirty four years, it has served as a hospital for the police of such a great city like Bombay. That for twenty-one years the building should be condemned and that it should be for my predecessor, only some three years ago, really to insist upon a proper hospital being provided, is surely a ground for criticism of our administration. But that is not the point upon which I should like to dilate. I should be happy to think that in future a place is to be provided for the police when ill, where they can be properly looked after. I may say that Lord Northcote greatly interested himself in the provision of this hospital. It was only yesterday that some Australian papers came to hand in which I read accounts of his speeches made at the opening of a hospital which was started by Lady Lamington in Bresbane (Applause.) In those speeches he alluded to the fact that very shortly after the time of opening of that hospital in Bresbane. I should be opening in Bombay a hospital which would bear his name (Applause). Of course the conditions of the two hospitals is different—one is undertakens by private charity and the other is a distincly a Government hospital. Well, it is a pleasing association that we two, who have in some degree changed berths should be almost simultaneously connected with the opening of an institution which has for its object the relief of suffering. So much is due to my predecessor. We must not forget however the Hon. Mr. Fulton who as a member of the Council, has also kept himself so well posted in the details of this work and who has so much interested himself in the carrying out of this hospital. I think you have heard the interesting remarks made by Dr. Powell. I congratulate the force on having a Surgeon who, I believe and understand is most capable and most assiduous in the discharge of his duties (Applause). I think the very circumstance that malaria which once proved so fatal among the force has ceased to have any fatal effects for the last three years is an encouragement to all who interest themselves in the prevention of malarial fever. I hope it may be an encouragement to all officials throughout the Presidency to pay carefull attention to see that they can stop the ill effects of that fever. Having regard to the fact that consumption is still so rife amongst the police force, I must say that it is not only the question of providing better accommodation and better housing for the force, but I also think that the individual members of the force should be tought how to live. It is no use giving airy rooms, unless you keep them well aired. I generally see every window and every door of native houses closely fastened during the evening That is of no earthly use in the prevention of consumption. I think it is fairly accepted that it is sunlight and fresh air that are the real preventive causes of such insidious disease as consumption. Before concluding I must make one remark and that is, though Mr. Gell is not present amongst us this evening, I am sure he will rejoice when he hears that this hospital has fairly started on its mission [illegible] retreat for the members of the force when they are overtaken by illness or suffer injuries and I shall always cherish this memento which you have been good enough to present as a memento of a building which I hope will be one of the most magnificent in future (Loud Applause),

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Kennedy in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency said: Your Excellency and gentlemen.—It is now my pleasing duty and privilege to tender on behalf of the Police force an expression of their sincere gratitude to Government for the excellent hospital that has been provided for them; and to your Excellency specially, for coming from Poona, no doubt at considerable trouble, personal inconvenience and sacrifice of valuable time to perform the opening ceremony. Your Lordship's presence here this afternoon to open the building, is a proof, if any is needed, of the kindly and sympathetic interest, your Excellency takes in the welfare of the Bombay City Police and is an honour that is very highly appreciated by the entire force. I respectfuly beg to tender to your Excellency our heartiest thanks for so kindly coming to open the hospital. To you gentlemen, my best thanks are also due for accepting my invitation and honouring the occasion with your presence (Applause.)

Their Excellencies were then taken over the buildings which they inspected and afterwards left amidst cheers.

The new hospital stands on the first Nagpada Improvement Trust land, which has been leased to Government by the Improvement Trustees. It is of a mixed style, the central portion of the front elevation being to a certain extent in the Gothic style. The construction was designed and the building has been erected by the Executive Engineer at the Presidency at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,11,000. The building consists of four storeys and provides excellent accommodation for the purpose for which it has been constructed. The ground floor consists of a ward, measuring 48 by 20 feet, for sixteen beds; a surgery room, measuring 20 by 18 ft.; a dispensary measuring 20 by 12 feet; a store room, a surgeon's room, and latrines and urinals, with a corridor, six feet wide, on four sides, and a spacious carriage porch. The first floor contains two wards, each for sixteen beds, each measuring 48 by 20 feet, with a corridor, six feet wide, all round, and with a room over the porch, 18 feet by 14 feet. The second floor provides the same accommodation as the first floor. On the third floor were situated the hospital assistant's room; 17 feet by 15 feet; three rooms for the apothecary; two rooms for the hospital assistants; six rooms for servants; one apothecary's dressing room; one bath room; one cook room, latrines, urinals, etc.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

From London.

Bell, Lt H C Forbes	Dreshcher, Mrs
Roberts, Mrs and child	Jenkins, Mr and Mrs T
Roberts, Mr J	Malin, Mr and Mrs H
Katsch, Miss M E	

From Marseilles.

Carr, Col H G	Jones, Major H J
Johnson, Major and Mrs	Park, Mr A B
Eliot-Lockhart, Captain P C	Morland, Lt H
	Thomas, Lt R H
Glosse, Lt M	Ballantine, Rev
Farwell, Captain C B	Lea, Major F
Powell, Major and Mrs	Evans, Lt W J
King, Mr A W	McKechnie, Capt W E
Egerton, Lt J B	Dolta, Mr C C
Younghusband, Lt Col	O'Donnell, Mrs
Blackburn, Mr C H	

From Brindisi.

Kitchin, Mr A J W	Nelson, Mr R A

For Karachi.—Beyts, Mr C A

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Resuming after tiffin, Raja got Greig away to leg off the first ball from that bowler. With five runs added to the total Deas clean bowled Raja. Saklatwalla, who succeeded, drove Greig for four and immediately afterwards a heavy shower necessitated a retirement. On the resumption of play eight minutes later, Daruwalla snicked Greig through the slips for three, and Saklatwalla followed this up with a single which brought the hundred up. Off the last ball of the over Saklatwalla drove Greig for three, and four byes off the first ball of the succeeding over from Deas and a cut for four by the same batsman brought up 110. Runs continued to come freely. But with the total at 123, Daruwalla was caught at second slip by Carroll off Deas' bowling. Pavri succeeded and a few minutes later with only an addition of one to the total the newcomer was out l. b. w. to Greig. Mehta next partnered Saklatwalla who was playing a very nice game. 130 went up three quarters of an hour after the resumption of play at 2-30. At 137 Saklatwalla was run out from a smart return by Coombs. Lala succeeded and with Mehta as partner runs came fast, Mehta doing most of the scoring. The 150 went up after the innings had lasted three hours. Coombs had replaced Greig at the Victoria Terminus end, but the scoring continued unabated though runs did not come so fast. At 165 Mehta was caught in the slips by Carroll off Coombs for 17. H. D. Kanga at this stage resumed his innings and off the first ball, he received, scored four through the slips. At 169 Kanga gave a chance in the slips which Greig dropped. Four runs later Lala gave a sharp chance in the slips which Greig could not quite get to. With the total at 174 Lala was smartly taken in the slips by Greig off Coombs having contributed 12. Bulsara the last man now partnered Kanga and the pair brought the total to 194 before the bowlers succeeded in effecting a separation, Kanga then being caught at third man by A. D. Langhorne off Deas. Kanga's innings of 48 was distinctly the best performance on the side, his runs being made by correct stylish cricket.

The Presidency innings started at 4-15 Greig and A. P. Langhorne facing the bowling of Mehta and Bulsara. With the total 7, Mehta got round Langhorne's defence who had not succeeded in breaking his duck, Carroll succeeded and, two runs later, Greig in playing forward to a good length ball from Bulsara was completely beaten and bowled. Chaplin now partnered Carroll and both batsmen adopting cautious tactics runs came slowly. Twenty went up after half an hour's play, but without any addition to the score, Chaplin was caught in the slips off Mehta's bowling. Captain Langhorne succeeded and only two had been added to the total when Carroll played a ball back to the wicket-keeper and leaving his crease was run out. Deas now joined Langhorne, but the latter was caught in the slips a few minutes later with the total at 24 off Mehta's bowling. Cadogan succeeded. An over later, Deas gave a chance in the slips which was not accepted, and a few balls later Cadogan was caught at point off Bulsara's bowling, the last three batsmen having failed to add anything to the score. Aston succeeded and with the total 26, Bulsara got round Deas' defence and Coombs filled the vacancy. Six runs later Coombs was caught in the slips off Bulsara's bowling, and on Ainsworth joining Aston, the latter cut Mehta for four, the first boundary in the innings. With the total 48, Ainsworth was bowled by Bulsara and Philbrick being unwell the innings closed. The Parsees went in again to play out time only ten minutes remaining. Daruwalla and Pavri the first men started steadily against the bowling of Deas and Coombs and when the bell rang had scored 12. Scores:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.

Mr F P Colabawalla, c Philbrick, b Coombs	32
Mr H D Kanga, c A D Langhorne, b Deas	48
Mr D D Kanga, c Carroll, b Greig	4
Mr R P Meherhomjee, b Greig	7
Mr D C Daruwalla, c Carroll, b Deas	16
Mr D M Raja (Sen), b Deas	4
[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr M E Pavri, l-b-w, b Greig	0
Mr A H Mehta, c Carroll, b Coombs	17
Mr K P Lala, c Greig, b Coombs	12
Mr M D Bulsara, not out	11
Extras	11
Total	194

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsees' 1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Capt Deas	25	50	9	3
Mr Ainsworth	6	31	0	0
Capt Greig	20	51	5	3
Mr Coombs	20	51	7	3

Second Innings.

Mr M E Pavri, not out	8
Mr F P Colabawalla, not out	4
Total	12

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Capt J G Greig, b Bulsara	4
Lieut A P Y Langhorne, b Mehta	0
Lieut B M Carroll, run out	10
Lieut H P Chaplin, c Raja, b Mehta	4
Capt A D Langhorne, c H Kanga, b Mehta	0
Capt L M R Deas, b Bulsara	4
Capt Hon W G S Cadogan, c Colabawalla, b Bulsara	0
Mr A H S Aston, not out	16
Mr E E Coombs, C H Kanga, b Bulsara	2
Mr J L Ainsworth, b Bulsara	4
Lieut Ll F Philbrick, absent	0
Extras	4
Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Mehta	13	19	3	3
Mr Bulsara	13	25	3	5

INTERNATIONAL C. C. vs. NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

A match was played on Sunday on the Marine Battalion Parade ground between the above clubs and resulted in a win for the International by 31 runs. Following are the full scores,

NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

Mr Kevarker, M J b S Baloo	3
Mr Bhatker, S H b S Baloo	3
Mr Sabble, B G c S Baloo	0
Mr Rangnekar, G T b Tamboowalla	0
Mr Dandekar, c Tamboowalla	4
Mr Kharwa, c S Baloo	7
Mr Varadker, c Tamboowalla	1
Mr P Janardan, b Tamboowalla	14
Mr Dhotre, l-b-w Tamboowalla	5
Mr Ransinge, not out	1
Mr Nursidass, b S Baloo	1
Extras	4
Total	43

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

Mr Shamrao, P c Varadker	4
Mr Amadali, b Varadker	0
Mr Tambuwalla, b Narsidas	6
Mr Balco, S B b Varadker	6
Mr Baloo, V B c Varadker	6
Mr Baloo, V B c Varaker	1
Mr Kapadia, D b Dhotre	13
Mr Modi, b Sabble	4
Mr Tellang, R K c Dhotre	3
Mr Merchant, M c b Varadker	3
Mr Sulman, not out	13
Mr Hoosein, b Vardkar	0
Extras	21
Total	74

CRIMINAL MOTORISTS.

According to the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Express," beware of the motor-car swindler, is the burden of an article in the "Bulletin des Grands Hotels," warning Paris hotel-keepers against a numerous class of motorists who have lately been victimising the fraternity on the Continent. The swindler drives up to the door of a first-class hotel in a motor-car full of luggage. He calls for the best wines and the most expensive dishes, and enjoys a leisurely meal. In due times he calls for the bill, and while it is being made out he strolls to the door just to see that all is in readiness. In a moment he has mounted the car, and in another second is disappearing in a cloud of dust. Scores of complaints from hotel-keepers in France, Switzerland, and elsewhere have been received denouncing the wily tricks of this class of motorists.

AKALKHOT.

Akalkhot is one of the many holy places which have a magic hold on the Hindu public of this Presidency. Either as an intellectual centre or as a commercial place, its significance is almost nil. But the Association of the greatest Hindu Saint of this century—Swami Akalkhot, has invested the city it for the last 38 years with unprecedented interest for our people. There is not a Hindu household in our Presidency, which does not show its reverence for the Swami in some shape or another. It will be therefore, permisable if I state a few facts about this great centre of Hindu spiritualism. A great Swami, whose antecedents were not known, suddenly appeared in Akalkhot about the year 1867 or 68 or thereabouts and lived there till 1876 or so under the name of Swami Akalkhot. During this space of time thousands of people paid him visits. All came away from him deply impressed with his wondrous spiritual powers and none would dare say that his life was not severely one of complete self-abnegation as that of one who is intensely spiritualised. There are two fine temples constructed in honour of this saint in Akalkhot, one containing his Samadhi or tomb and the other containing his slippers or padukas with a great bunyan tree in its front where the Swami actually breathed his last. These two places are moderately endowed by the Akalkhot State and are regarded with great reverence by the devotees of Shri Swami. Besides these structural monuments raised to the Swami, his memory is sought to be perpetuated by means of writings and popular songs. These songs are committed to memory by every devotee of Shri Swami and form part of his daily prayers. Among the writings, two stand foremost. One is a prose work containing a narration of the incidents in the life of Shri Swami as noticed by the numerous devotees of the Swami. It is written by a Mamlatdar of high standing, the late Mr. Gaupatrao Mule. In this work, we have many striking incidents in the life of the Swami described with their spiritual bearings and is worth the study and thought of everyone interested in spiritual phenomena. The other work is in poetry and is composed by one Waman Shastri, who was widely known in Baroda for his deep learning and had considerable social influence there. This work is a treatise on Vedantism, where great truths are illustrated from the numerous incidents in the life of Shri Swami. I candidly admit that the devotion to Shri Swami in our Presidency is really great and ardentand inspires very large charities. But I must say that these splendid means at the disposal of the leading devotees who are given to the life long service of Shri Swami are rather utilised by them in emphasising their individual leadership than in promoting spiritualism. I notice a sort of rivalry between the managers of the two temples I have mentioned. There are, besides these temples, two or three maths or convents, whose leaders try to distract both the purse and devotion of the numerous devotees of Shri Swami from the temples in favours of their own maths. If all these institutions were to work in harmony, suppressing individual pretensions and devoting their entire energy to promoting the glory and cause of Shri Swami, what splendid work could be done for Hindu spiritualism! Instead of the same ceremonies and festivals being poorly celebrated, because of their simultaneous celebration at five independent places, you can have five times these ceremonies and festivals all splendidly performed, if jointly performed. What I mean to say is that Hindu spiritualism suffers by the diffusion of the great resources at its disposal instead of their concentration, by its fissiparous character and by the encouragement it gives to individual claims instead of to the ideal it places before the people. Spiritual unity can never be promoted by diversity of rival institutions and by favouring individual pretensions. Hence I see a considerable fall off from the high ideal of devotion to a cause by means of severe self-abnegation among some of the leading devotees of Shri Swami. This will suffice for the present regarding the spiritual institutions of the State. Let us now turn to its temporal institutions.

Even a casual visitor will notice the immense improvement that has taken place in the town. Instead of the earthern houses of the olden times, we find more solid buildings constructed with some artistic taste. The main streets are well kept and well laid. The town is supplied with water from two big wells, which are worked by means of the wind mill. The whole space containing the wells, the wind mill and the reservoir of water is most splendid to behold and the beauty of the place is considerably entranced by the splendid garden which adjoins the water works. The quarters of the Political Agent of the Akalkhot State with the garden surrounding them are made very attractive. Near the palace of the Royal family there are two very fine buildings one of which is dedicated to the late Maharaja whose tomb is located there and the other is meant for the Queen's residence. The State maintains an Anglo-Vernacular school where English is taught up to the fifth standard. The buil[illegible] of stone and is a fine one. [illegible] achievements are the splendid work of Mr. Vithal Tikiji, the present administrator of the State, Mr. Vithalrao is gifted with a shrewd common sense and has a highly economic mind and is one of those few administrators who will make even rocks productive. He is at present engaged in giving Akalkhot a splendid market which is to be in the big Government place used some time ago as a stable.

There is one more fact which I must mention here as many of us in Bombay were much concerned about it. The people of Bombay are perhaps aware that the leading people of Akalkhot started a few years ago a sort of an Agricultural Bank whose object was to advance loans to agriculturists for sinking wells and for irrigating their fields which were to be repaid by convenient yearly instalments. The operations of this institution went on very well for two years so that they were favourably noticed in all the leading journals of this Presidency. Then there was a dead silence maintained about these operations. I made inquiries and was informed that after the first two years, the institution could not go on for want of support from the people. I am further told that another institution in the nature of an Agricultural Bank has been recently started. People have been called to subscribe capital to the Bank and the operations of the Bank bid fair to be successful, as Government guarantees six per cent interest on the capital subscribed to the Bank. The Bombay Government at first demurred to the Akalkhot State's guaranteeing as high a rate of interest as six per cent, but on being assured that without a guarantee for six per cent. the Akalkhot capital would be shy of coming forth, the requisite sanction has been given to the State, Before I conclude. I must say that the administration of the Akalkhot State is acknowledged to be most efficient and conduces to the well being of the people owing to the extreme harmony and generous cooperation among the three leading officers of the State, the Queen, the Administrator and the Political Agent who is our most popular Collector.

D R. BHENDE. B.A., LL. B.,

Sholapur.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR IN ACHIN.

POSSIBILITY OF BRITISH INTERVENTION.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., sends to the "Times" the following letter which he has received, he says, from one of the highest authorities on Dutch government in the East:—

"The Achinese war has been waged for over 30 years. When I went out to Singapore in 1878, it had been in progress for some years, and it was notorious that contractors and certain Dutchmen in the Straits and Netherlands India had already enriched themselves over this war. It is a war of contractors and commissariat, and no real attempt has ever been made by the Dutch Government to finish it. There is not an Englishman who has been connected with this part of the East during the last quarter of a century who is not of opinion that the English Government might have brought some pressure to bear on Holland to put an end to a state of affairs that is a scandal, that has led to the loss of thousands of lives, and that has embittered the natives against the Dutch in Achin.

"Some seventeen years ago a vessel called the Nisero was shipwrecked in these waters, and the crew, of various European nationalities were taken into the country by the natives, who refused to give them up to the Dutch. The Dutch acknowledged their powerlessness to get them, and fear of their lives being sacrificed if the Dutch attacked in force led to British intervention. Sir William Maxwell, late Governor of the Gold Coast, was sent in H.M.S. Pegasus, Captain (now Admiral) Bickford, and he brought away the crew. He learned much of the feelings of the Achinese, and it was obvious to him, as it has been for years to every one who has studied the question, that the Dutch Government has not earnestly striven to end this war.

"This feeling in the mind of Englishmen was greatly increased when during our Boer war the Dutch and Dutch subjects taunted us and our soldiers with cruelty and with bringing overwhelming numbers against a comparatively small race, and as the Hague Tribunal is one that makes for peace, it would be peculiarly apropos to bring up the question of the Achinese war. If our Government could induce foreign Powers to side with us in asking that the Government of the Hague should adopt some other means to pacify the Achinese than by an apparently unending military occupation.

"If Holland accepted the good offices of Great Britain, there is reason to hope that the Achinese would listen to reason. Any effort to pacify these people would be preferable to the protracted warfare which is no nearer to a conclusion than it was ten years ago.

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The Commercial Treaty that has been signed between Germany and Russia is regarded by well-informed circles in the German capital, writes a Berlin correspondent as an event of immense political importance. I have had a conversation with a German who has close relations with official circles, and it may be interesting to your readers to know the gist of his remarks:—

"As soon as M. Witte announced his intention to visit Count von Bulow we were certain that the St. Petersburg Government attached great weight to the conclusion of this treaty. There were for a while some difficulties to get over, but M. Witte came to dissipate them. All Germany's main demands have been conceded, and the fact is now established that the Tsar's Government wishes to place the friendship of Russia and Germany on a sound economical basis. We may therefore infer that if the two countries are to be on terms of close economic friendship, their political relations will also inevitably become close and stable.

"The fact, then, now established by the signature of this treaty is that Russia and Germany will be more closely knit together than has been the case in recent years. It is not at all likely that this friendship will draw us into any arrangement or co-operation with Russia in the Far East, but so far as Europe is concerned Russia will be able to count on our benevolence, and France will learn that Russia is under no circumstances to be gained over by any bellicose designs that she might be disposed to cherish on Germany's western frontier. This makes for the peace of Europe, for this understanding between Berlin and St. Petersburg can in no sense be interpreted as pointed at any other Power, or as directed to the fomenting of any disturbance.

Russia being in the throes of external and internal difficulties, the Tsar and his advisers are not bent on an adventurous policy that would only plunge their country into still greater complications. It is possible that the murder of M. de Plehve may lead to good. It is a relief to Russia that he has been taken away; and in view of the revolutionary condition of things that he was conjuring up, it is in reality a relief to us in Germany also. He, with others, is to blame for Russia's present misfortunes. M. Witte has returned to St. Petersburg. It remains to be seen whether the Tsar will be sensible enough to summon him to a leading place amongst his counsellors. He would never have plunged Russia into a war with Japan; he would never have irritated the people at home till their patience became exhausted.

"Nothing could have proved more advantageous to Germany than the conclusion of the Russo-German Commercial Treaty. We secure thereby the advantages accorded to the most-favoured nation, and it is now quite certain that we shall have no difficulty in concluding treaties with Austria-Hungary and Italy. When the Customs Tariff was passed by the Reichstag, no Russian authority believed there was a ghost of a chance of his country's concluding a commercial treaty with Germany on such a basis. The idea was ridiculed. To-day Russia has practically accepted the terms of our Customs Tariff, for on the main points she has given way to us. This shows that great weight was attached in St. Petersburg to the establishment of friendship with Berlin.

"Our agrarians will derive benefit from the new treaty; but the new arrangement is of immense significance for our manufacturers. When the war comes to an end, as we hope it will before long there must necessarily be an immense demand for all kinds of manufactured goods in Russia, and our manufacturers will be able to secure for themselves the advantages of the situation. The consequence will be that our financial situation will improve; and we were indeed much in need of an improvement in our finances.

"The details of the treaty are not likely to be published yet, for we must first come to terms with those other countries with whom we are negotiating."

ECCLESIASTICAL UPHEAVAL IN SCOTLAND.

EFFECT OF THE LORDS' JUDGMENT.

A bomb has been thrown into the Scottish ecclesiastical camp by the judgment of the House of Lords and at the moment of writing, says an Edinburgh correspondent, no one is able to predict exactly what will happen, but certainly since the events of 1843 no such flutterings have been caused in the dovecots throughout the length and breadth of the [illegible]. The decision was feverishly waited on by adherents of both Churches, and the result certainly has caused the greatest consternation among the United Free Churchmen, who were somewhat confident that the judgment would go in their favour by some four votes to three, and they have had a rude awakening. The judgment, it may be pointed out, does not in any way effect the United Presbyterian section of the United Free Church, so far as property or liquid funds go; but on the other hand all the property held by the Free Church section now comes to be dealt with in a manner yet to be determined. The judgment of the Lords does not come into immediate effect, as the decision must be sent down to the Court of Session (which does not meet till October), and it will be for the Scottish Court to bring the decision into operation.

It is computed that there are 1,100 congregations in the Free Church, and that the total value of all belongings of the Church amounts to four millions. The liquid assets are represented by about a million, and of this £118,000 represents the capital account of the Sustentation Fund, which brings in an annual return to the fund of about £3,500.

The Model Trust Deed governs a great many of the churches and manses, but in several cases the property is vested in individual congregations, and in these latter cases the House of Lords judgment has no effect. The opinion, however, is generally expressed that the last has not been heard of litigation in connection with the dispute as in some cases the Deed, while being adopted, had been modified or changed somewhat; so that the question of how this change stands in relation to the judgment will have to be determined. For instance, there is one clause that provides for a disruption in any congregation, and for the property passing to the majority of the congregation who saw their way to follow a secession that represented the minority of the denomination.

WHAT WILL THE FREE CHURCH DO?

What everybody is asking at the present time is What will the Free Church, now that they have got the verdict, be able to do in view of their small numerical strength, both ministerially and congregationally? Dr. R. Gordon Balfour, the Moderator of the United Free Church, who was about the only prominent Churchman in Edinburgh yesterday, remarked that the Free Church had no students, or practically none, coming forward for the ministry, and he thought that the whole judgment was a gross miscarriage of justice. Another opinion expressed was that there was not sufficient administrative ability in the Free Church to carry out any scheme of reorganization, and that when any was attempted it would be a government more or less by lawyers. A prominent Free Churchman stated that while they had no desire to act harshly to those who conscientiously differed from them, they must claim the buildings, and their hope was that in time they would win to their side the general opinion of the Church. They could, he said sell, the property or let the churches and manses to the present occupants retaining their right to ultimate disposal. What they hoped for was a union of smaller bodies and with a modification on the part of the Established Church there might only be two Presbyterian bodies in Scotland.

One wonders, in view of these statements, what Church members will think who, after a great deal of labour and expenditure of money have been able to erect manses for their ministers? These will now be wrested from them as if they had been stolen. Truly it is a black day for ecclesiastical Scotland, and there is sure to go on a civil warfare which will leave its mark for many years on the religious life of the country.

THE CHICAGO TRAIN BANDITS.

In the opinion of the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" there should be a good chance of running the Chicago train bandits to earth. They left the express at the village of Flossmore. Bloodhounds are now on their trail, while detectives and farmers, in the hope of earning the reward of £1,000 which has been offered are also assisting. The uneasiness of travellers grows because of the apparent ease with which the robbers carried out their work. The passengers on the Pullman cars were herded like sheep and despoiled at leisure. When a man or woman hesitated to deliver up valuables the bandits struck them or discharged revolvers close to their heads. The two young men struck by hatchets still remain in hospital.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

An artist sketching in court the other day, was rebuked by the judge. A greater than either that unnamed limner or his censor used to find his art of service for such purposes. Gainsborough of whose death Tuesday was the 116th anniversary did one or two quite notable detective portraits. Seeing a man about to rob a garden, he sketched him so accurately that the picture enabled the police to arrest a thief who had just committed a robbery at the house of a country parson, father of that youth whose portrait Gainsborough painted. It was the "Coyte alive" work. It was, we all know, at Schomberg House that Gainsborough died. He left some of his work upon the walls, four beautiful frescoes. Some vandal, to avoid the Widow Tax, knocked out a widow and destroyed one of the frescoes. How many years' taxes would not that bit of work now fetch could it be restored.

The salient characteristic of the season which has just been brought to a close (says "Vanity Fair") has been its resemblance to the London season as we knew it some ten or twelve years ago. Balls have followed each other in endless succession, instead of being dotted about at long intervals, as in the years immediately preceding the present reign, and during June, at any rate, hostesses were reduced to the reprehensible practice of night-snatching, if they wished to entertain at all.

The Parisian papers are greatly concerned over the title of the Lancashire band which is to visit Paris shortly. One of them talks of la Bessis Oths barn Band. Another, still more daring, enthuses, over la Bessyooth's Barn Band.

The state of the home trade generally says the Draper, leaves much to be desired. Many West-End shopkeepers say they never remember a time when outstanding accounts were so difficult to collect and on every hand a desire is shown to take extended credit. The amount of money owing in the West-End is said to be colossal.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that Miss Thornewill, who is one of the King's house-party at Goodwood, has the reputation of being the best woman bridge-player in England.

If precedent is closely followed, says the "Sheffield Telegraph," the office of "Black Rod" will be offered to one of the admirals on the retired list. It has been the practice for this historic office to be held alternately by representatives of the two services. Sir Michael Biddulph's immediate predecessor, for instance, was Admiral Drummond, and he was preceded by General Knollys and Admiral Clifford.

There were times when the late Wilson Barrett played Shakespeare, and other times when he played Hamlet, concerning which they used to tell a story in the green-room. One of the ancients was talking of the Hamlets he had seen on the stage. "Well," he said, "I've seen dozens of 'em, but of all the hactors wot played Hamlet give me Barrett. He was always done ten minutes afore any of the others."

The reason why the public right to bathe on the foreshore was never established is (says the "Law Journal") that until comparatively recent times Englishmen were not wont to bathe in the sea. In "Humphrey Chinker," published in 1771, Smollett gives a minute description of a bathing machine as something strange and novel. When sea-bathing came into vogue the law had become settled, and it was too late for the public to gain a new common-law right.

There has always been doubt and controversy as to what might be the best scheme to improve, adorn, and popularies Whitby. All doubts are now set at rest. A local solicitor recently announced that the investment by the local authority of a few "tuppences" in packets of wallflower seeds and the sowing of such seeds on the bare cliff sides would achieve all the objects aimed at. This proposal was adopted and endorsed by a Leeds journal, and it is now proposed to issue a fresh appeal to the public for subscriptions to enable the "weighty" suggestion to be carried out.

In his young days, when the late John Coleman was an architect's assistant, but already had aspirations towards the drama, he obtained, through a chance business connection, an introduction to Charles Mathews. Before the interview a little incident took place which throws a striking light upon the public favourite's precarious position. Mathews had just handed his wife from her carriage, and was entering the Haymarket, when the young man came up: His back was turned to me; so, approaching timidly, I touched him upon the arm. Turning round like a shot, he inquired, At whose suit?

An amusing story of Millais is told in a New York paper, on the authority of an American artist. While Sir John was painting Chill October one grey afternoon among the reeds and rushes of the Tay a voice from behind a hedge asked: man, did ye ever try photography? No, never, said Sir John, and he continued to paint slowly. It's a hantle quicker, said the voice. Yes, I suppose so, the painter agreed. Then the voice said, bitingly: An' it's mair like the place.

Gentius King of Illyricum, the eastern boundary of the Adriatic, was taken prisoner by the Romans about a century and a half before the Chrisian era for encouraging pirates, and died in custody. He discovered that certain plant was a very good tonic and that plant has ever since been called Gentiani, after him. This plant is generally supposed to have been the tall, coarse alpine, common in mountainous districts in Central Europe, and known to botanists as G. lutea, a preparation of which is still in high repute as a medicine,

Mrs. John Lane is being seriously taken to task this week for her strictures on shop-assistants. In no trade (says the "Draper") is greater important attached to politeness than in the drapery. Assistants in drapers' shops have much to put up with, especially during the progress of the "sales," but it is an understood rule that under no circumstances must they show the slightest irritability of temper; they are expected to suffer in silence, and meet the situation with a smiling face and courteous manner.

Till the year 1829 the bells of the parish church at Chesterfield were rung each year in celebration of the races. In that year, however, the then vicar, the Rev. Thomas Hill, put an end to the practice.

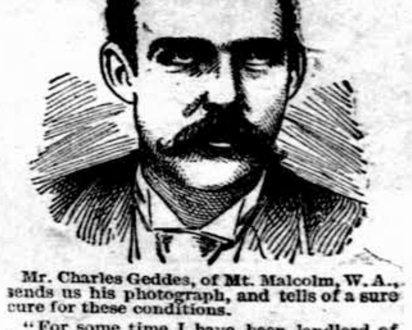
On a certain Western line (says an American paper) a train was dragging its weary way across the prairie. Suddenly it stopped. It continued to stop for something like an hour, by which time the passengers began to make remarks. Finally the conductor went sneaking furtively along the train, looking at the exasperated passengers as if hesitating which to approach. At last he fixed upon one of likely appearance, and spoke to him in an undertone. Say, he whispered, have you got a piece of string about you. We want to fix the engine."

A passage from the report of the Committee on Physical Degeneration:—The question of tea as an article of general consumption requires a little further notice. In a statement furnished to the Committee, relating to the physical condition of the working-class children in Ancoats, one of the poorest districts of Manchester, these words are used:—Another fruitful and one of the most unsuspected causes of deterioration lies in the long-ingrained habit of tea drinking at breakfast and other times in the factories and foundries of the city. Tea drinking it it really were so, might not be harmful, but unfortunately the mixture drunk can hardly be called tea at all. More frequently than not boiling water is poured on to too large an amount of poor tea leaves, and is left to stand until the tea has become almost a stew; and this dark and nasty mixture is drunk sometimes three and four times a day, by hundreds of young lads setting up frequently various forms of varicocle and his responsible for several kindred evils"

In view of the oft-repeated and commonly-believed statement that "mummy wheat"—that is wheat found in the cases of ancient Egyptian mummies—has been known to germinate when planted after thousands of years, it is of interest to note that experiments with specimens of wheat of the antiquity of which there is no doubt, have been carried out at Kew Gardens, with the view of ascertaining whether ancient Egyptian heat say 3,000 years old would germinate or not; in every case the experiment made by the officials at Kew was (says the "Birmingham Post") unsuccessful. As a matter of fact, it is well known to botanists that the wheat germ dies in a very few years.

THE "VILLAIN" OF A NOVEL SENTENCED.

The trial in Berlin of First Lieutenant Withe, who figured as the villain of the piece in Lieutenant Bilse's novel "Aus Einer Kleinen Garrison," came to an end on July 30. He was sentenced (says Reuter) to one year and three days' penal servitude, with dismissal from the army and loss of civil rights for two years, for maltreating soldiers in seventeen cases and for perjury. The trial was held in private. Most of the people who were described in Lieutenant Bilse's book appeared in court, including the former colonel of the author's regiment. Lieutenant Bilse himself, in a frock coat and wearing an eyeglass, gave evidence.



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WRITERS AND READERS.

THE speeches which Lord Curzon has made since his return from India, are to be published by Mr. Murray as a pamphlet. Broadly speaking they deal with England responsibility for the good government and well-being of India.

We hear that Mr. Davenport Adams left the dictionary of the drama on which he was engaged in such a state that its completion is assured. One volume is in type, and will be issued by Messrs. Chatto early in the autumn, while the materials for the other are all in hand.

It seems that a journal, kept by Nathaniel Hawthorne and his wife during the first year of their married life, has recently come to light. Whether it will be published we are not told but it ought to be interesting. The Hawthorne centenary has shown that here, as well as in America, there is a firmly-set interest in the man and his writings.

Mr. Charles Marriott, whose first book, The Column, brought him a name has written a story entitled "Genevra." It is the history of a woman poet who reaches maturity in her art at the cost of her happiness as a woman. The scene of the story, which Messrs. Methuen are to publish, is a flower-farm in West Cornwall. Mr. Marriott now makes Cornwall his home.

Still another series of reprints for we live in their day. It will be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson under the title Classic Novels. The idea is that it shall be handy in size, readable in type attractive in get-up, and withal cheap. Smollett's "Roderick Random" is to be the first volume and the second will be "Tom Jones." Illustrations are to be a feature of the series.

It is understood that Herr Bilse has a new book finished, another well advanced. Both will probably be published in English and indeed one is at the moment being translated. It is not a military novel like the story which has made law suits and duels in Germany and brought Herr Bilse fame. Naturally he draws upon his knowledge of German military life but the new story is a wider study in human nature.

Personal books, meaning biography and reminiscences, promise to be a strong feature of the autumn publishing season. Thus, Miss Ethel Metcalfe has written a memoir of Miss Davenport Hill, whose public work is already her memorial. Again a life of Sir Herbert Oakley is in the press, and certainly his career, rich in associations, was one which should provide an attractive book.

Mr. Hilaire Belloo has been employing his clever pen writing a novel, which he describes as a little tragedy. It narrates the last days in the life of a tradesman of the City of London a man of remarkable probity but somewhat old fashioned in his ways. He has adventures in the higher finance, and, being ill-suited to the responsibilities of our Imperial position, he dies heartbroken.

Putnam's are to publish a history of the war between Mexico and the United States. It will be written by Professor Justin Smith, who is already known here as a historical writer. Professor Smith is at present in Mexico collecting materials for the book. He reports that President Diaz and his Ministers are giving him the most cordial help. Needless to say, President Diaz is practically the ruler of Mexico.

It seems a little odd at first to hear of a series of French classics for English readers, as specially-provided holiday reading. Yet the announcement. which Putnam's make, is perfectly natural, In America holiday classes and circles for study of literature are very common. We admire and like the system enough to imitate it a little, but in America it is a large affair. It is to such students that this new series of the French classics directly appeals. The first six volumes are by Rabelais. Montaign, Beaumarchais George Sand, and Moliere.

So many books have been written about Mary, Queen of Scots, that Scotland itself in her day, has rather been neglected. A work entitled Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary, and describing its social and economic aspects is promised by Messrs. Methuen,. The author is Professor Hume Brown of Edinburgh University who is conspicuously qualified to write such a book. His first chapter treats of the general appearance of Scotland when Mary was Queen. Then his closing chapter is a study of the Reformation and of the Scottish national character.

One often hears the remark, Oh, it isn't literature, but trash that's read in these days. Well a quarter of a million copies of the Temple Shakespeare are sold every year. The figures are given on the authority of Mr. Dent himself who also remarks in the August Book Monthly.—The comedies sell better perhaps than the tragedies as is natural because being lighter reading they appeal even to a larger public. Of the comedies Much Ado About Nothing probably sells best with the Midsummer Nights Dream second and of the tragedies hamlet is first.

Mr. Charles G. Harper is well known as a writer of topographical books. A new one by him is appearing with Messrs. Black. It deals with "The Hardy Country.' Mr. Harper says in his preface—No attempt has been made solemnly to expound the novelist. He, I take it, expounds to himself. Nor has it been thought necessary to exclude places simply for the reason that they, by some chance, do not find mention in the novels. These pages are in short, just an attempt to record the impressions received of a peculiarly beautiful and stimulating literary country, and seek merely to reflect some of the joy of the explorer, and the enthusiasm of an ardent admirer of the novelist who has given tongues to trees and a voice to every wind.

It is generally taken for granted that English books are not so eagerly sought for in America as they used to be. "I am not so sure of this," says Miss Gilder in the New York "Critic," which, of course, she edits. She adds:—I think that the English book still has its audience over here, and always will; but there is no doubt that the American book is having its day. Miss Gilder is pleased with the greater interest which is being taken here in American books. And, by the way, she flatters ourselves, for she says we are the ' most alert of all London dailies in the matter of literary news."

There is, it seems, to be a collected edition of Sir Leslie Stephens's writing.—Mr. Murray is issuing, in time for the meeting of the British Association, an important book by Mr. W C.D. Whetham on "The Recent Development in Physical Science."—Mr. Charles Whibley is the author of a volume, "Rabelais and Other Essays," which Messrs. Constable are to publish. —To their Illustrated Pocket Library Messrs, Methuen are adding Barton's famous "Adventures of Johnny Newcome in the Navy," with Rowlandson's coloured plates.—"The Road to Manhood" is a book which will shortly be ready in Mr. George Allen's Young England Library. The author of it is Mr. W. Beach Thomas, late president of the Oxford University Athletic Club,—"The Opportunity of Liberalism," a little volume by Mr. Brougham Villiers, is appearing with Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is a study, in analytical vein, of the political and national situation,—Mr. Heinemann has expressed his willingness to give copies of an "Actor's Shakespeare," which he is preparing, as annual prizes to the best students of the new Dramatic Academy. In accepting this offer, Mr. Beerbohm Tree says there could not be a "more welcome and a prouder recognition."

A new novel by Anthony Hope, "entitled" Double Harness," is to appear in the autumn.

Mr. C. Lewis Hind is preparing a new volume, to which he has given the title of life's Lesser Moods."

To the translation of M. Coquelle's clever book, "Napcleon et Angletere, 1803-13,' by Mr. Gordon D. Knox, of Balliol, Dr. J. Holland Rose is writing an introduction. The English verson will be published by Messrs. Bell.

The Kinkodi Publishing Company of Tokio is producing a Japanese history of the war in the Far East, which will run to several volumes. It will be profusely illustrated by native artists, and by maps and reproductions of photographs.

"The Russian Jews in the United States" is the title of a work by Mr. C. S. Bernheimer, in which a record is given of the Semitic immigrants who have settled in America during the past 20 years a particular study being made of the statistics of such cities as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The commanding officer of Dennison's Scouts should be able to throw fresh light upon the inner history of our troubles with Dutch republics in South Africa during the last quarter of a century and hence Messrs. Longman's issue of Major Dennison's volume A Fight to a Finish will have more than the ordinary interest. The narrative is divided into two portions, the first dealing with the commencement of the Transvaal War of 1881 and the second recording reminiscences of the Great Boer War of 1899-1902.

In his forthcoming volume of engineering reminiscences, "River, Road, and Rail," Mr. Francis Fox will describe some of the great undertakings in various parts of the world, with which the name of his father, Sir Douglas Fox, has been associated. Among the achievements recorded will be the Simplon Tunnel and the Zambesi Falls Bridge. Mr. John Murray with publish the book shortly. About the same time, Mr. Murray will issue a practical work on "The Culture of Fruit Trees in Pots," by Mr. Josh Brace, a well-known fruit culturist at Sawbridgeworth. The book is the result of some years of research and experiment.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
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The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

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But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

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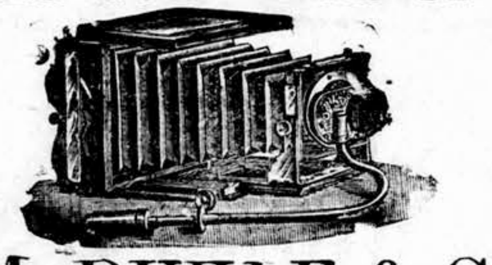

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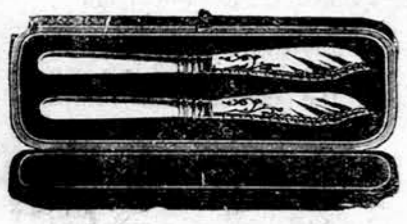

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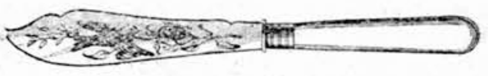

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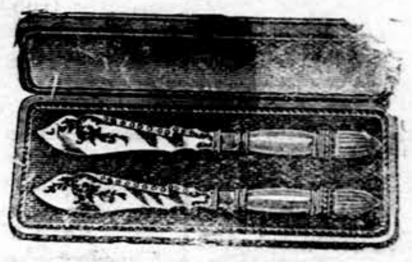

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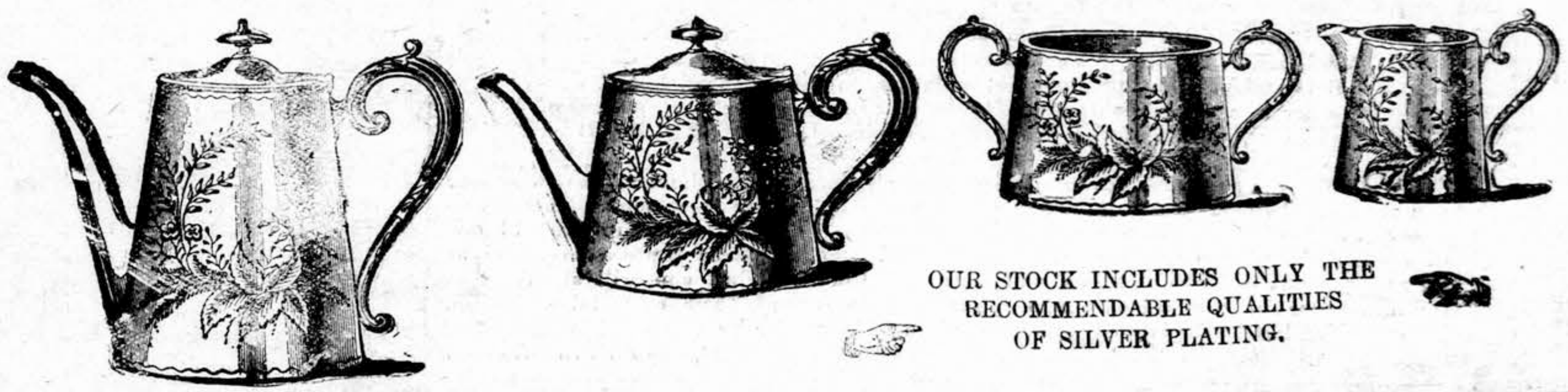

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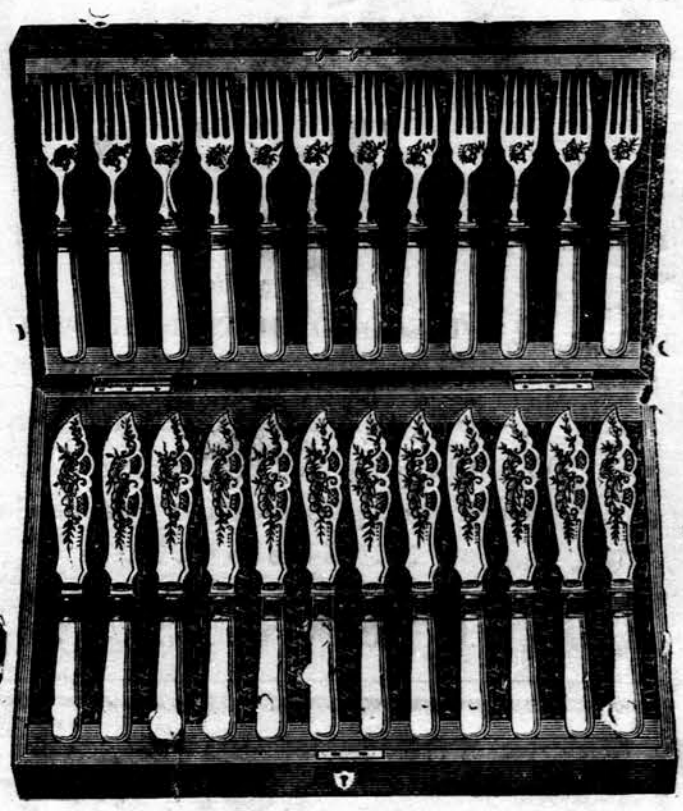

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